NOVEMBER 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,470—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1888.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.	Rs. 21 to Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle	
"Glentrouie"	
"Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
† SIAM	3011	500	H T Weighell	23rd Nov
*HYDASPES	2934	500	W. P. Thompson.	30th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F Browne	7th Dec.
B.I. KAISER-I-HIND	4429	740	R. F. Brisco	14th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	21st ,,
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	28th ,,
				1889.
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
B.I. CLYDE	4146	800	W. H. Mudie	11th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take Passengers or cargo for London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	or on about
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	22nd Nov.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D Worcester	6th Dec.
BENGAL	4199	800	W. Barratt	20th ,,
				1889
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	3rd Jan.
SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	17th ,,

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,

Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,

Bombay, 17th November, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5.000	800	....1st December,	1888.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK (including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
SURA	..	on the 19th Nov. 1888.
BORNEO	..	,, 8th Dec. ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particular regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,

Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th Nov 1888.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 13th December, at 5 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers should be on board with their Luggage at 9 O'clock in the Prince's Dock by 4 p.m.

A. SIMEON, Agent,

29, Esplanade Road.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. LOCKSLEY HALL, 4,000 Tons, 500 H. P. nominal, Captain COLLIN, will sail on 5th February next. She has only recently been built and fitted with all the modern improvements, including the Electric Light throughout Saloon and Cabins, which are all on Deck. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

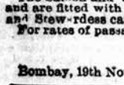
EDWARD BATES & Co.,

Agents.

Bombay, November 2, 1888.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.



THE Splendid Steamer "CLAN GRAHAM," 3,000 tons, Captain ALEXANDERSON, will sail from Bombay for Liverpool direct, on or about the 28th instant, and passages can now be secured.

The Saloon and state rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For rates of passage, cabin, plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,

Agents.

Bombay, 19th November, 1888.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "BARAWA," will leave for Zanzibar on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. For freight and passage, apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE & Co.,

Agents.

Mandvi, Khoja Mohla.

FACTS!

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a	"HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.	
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.	
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.	
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS, all passed by the N.C.U. Records Committee.	

TRICYCLE	155	out of 156
BICYCLE	97	,, 153
TANDEMS	8	,, 16

☞ Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, our of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260, leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,

WORKS—

Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

COMPLETE PRICE LIST, WITH FULL SPECIFICATIONS, POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd November, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons (at 11 a.m., on 25th November, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,942 tons, on or about THURSDAY 22nd November, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th November, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 19th December.

FOR MARMAGOA DIRECT.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 24th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Bombay, 20th November, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR,

FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS,

IS far superior to any preparation of a similar kind,—it effectually preserves the Teeth in a sound state and renders them white and beautiful without impairing the Enamel, prevents such as are already decayed from becoming worse and fastens those that are loose. It prevents Toothache and Scurvy and receding of the Gums, making them grow firm and close to the Teeth, and also renders the Breath delicately sweet and remedies all disorders that arise from bad Teeth.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S

COCA WINE

IS of great value to those suffering from nervous exhaustion or mental fatigue, and forms a refreshing and gentle stimulant.

It can be taken alike by the invalid and the strong as a pleasant beverage, without injury to the appetite or digestive power, and has the effect of maintaining or restoring nerve force, whether debilitated either from illness or from excessive mental or bodily exertion. Among travellers, and others engaged in high-pressure pursuits, necessitating severe strain on mind and body, this wine acts like a charm.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8; per Dozen, Rs. 24.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., Bombay.

TUDOR SHAPE.

(Straight side.)

GLASSWARE.

	Per Dozen.	Rs.	a.
Sherry and Port Glasses	,,	6	8
Claret	,,	7	8
Champagne	,,	9	8
Liqueur	,,	5	8
Hock Green	,,	10	0
Handled Custards	,,	10	0
Finger Glasses	,,	15	0
Tumbler Stands	,,	7	8
Beer Glasses	,,	6	8
Soda Tumblers	,,	11	0
Decanters, quart	Each	6	4
Decanters, pint	,,	4	8
Claret Decanters	,,	9	8
Flower Tubes	Per Dozen	7	8

Full set for a dozen of the above Rs. 125-8 Cask and Packing Free,

PHILLIPS & CO., Limited,

BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE!

NEW ESTABLISHMENT JUST OPENED.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,

NEW AND SECONDHAND BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, &c.,

OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL,

BOMBAY.

STANDARD BOOKS AND NEW PUBLICATIONS.—All the Standard Works, particularly those necessary for Libraries, together with the New Books issued by the leading Publishers, are constantly kept in Stock.

OLD AND SECONDHAND BOOKS.—Bought and sold.

LIBRARIES PURCHASED.—Executors or Gentlemen having either Libraries or Small Collections of Books to dispose of are invited to address themselves to the Advertisers, who are at all times ready to purchase the same on the most liberal terms and for immediate payment.

BOOKBINDING EXECUTED.—In all Styles.

STATIONERY.—A large Assortment on hand. Newest Styles just received.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

LEATHER GOODS.

DESPATCH DESKS.

STATIONER'S SUNDRIES.

A Large Stock to Select from.

*** Mr. A. J. COMBRIDGE has been for many years with Messrs. THACKER & Co., Limited.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,

BOMBAY.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000.

ASSURANCES GRANTED on European, Eurasian, Parsee and Armenian lives, at very favorable RATES of PREMIUM.

SPECIAL ALLOWANCES made from the Proprietors' Fund in aid of premia on Assurances effected by Clergymen of Protestant Denominations, Professors, School Teachers, &c.

For particulars apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,

Agents, Bombay.

WRIST STRAP WATCHES.

INDISPENSABLE TO OFFICERS AND HORSEMEN.

NEAT SILVER Keyless Lever, Crystal-face WATCH, with Seconds-hand fitted into a solid leather strap to buckle on wrist.

Rs. 35 net.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, AND POONA,

Opposite Clock Tower. Opposite Napier Hotel.

1888 CHRISTMAS. 1888.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, are now landing from every mail steamer their special 'Xmas importations of Wines, Stores and General Merchandise, the whole having been personally selected by their own Agent in the best English and Continental markets.

WINE, LIQUEUR, AND BEER DEPARTMENT.

In this Department our Reputation is so widely and well-known that Commendation is unnecessary.

CHAMPAGNES.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Giesler	56	0	30	8
Perrier Jouet, Finest Dry	55	0	30	0
Do. Reserve Cuvee	62	0	34	0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	61	0	35	0
Roederer	65	0	37	8
Superior Sparkling Saumer	31	0	18	8

CLARETS.

St. Julien Medoc	11	4	6	4
Bordeaux	11	4	6	4
Petit Medoc	14	0	7	12
Superior Medoc	17	8	10	8
Chateau Lacrange	23	0	12	8
Chateau Larose	28	0	15	8
Chateau Margaux	35	0	18	0

SHERRIES.

(*From Gonzales Byass & Co.*)

	Qts.	Pts.
Amontillado	40	0 ..
Manzanilla	31	0 ..
Golden Sherry	30	0 ..
Old Dry Sherry	29	0 ..
Vino de Pasto	27	0 ..
Pale Dinner Sherry	24	0 ..
Extra Dry Pale Sherry	21	0 ..
Light Sherry	17	0 ..

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

Fine Sparkling	34	0	18	8
Superior Sparkling	38	0	21	0
Fine Sparkling Nonpareil	46	0	25	0

PORTS (SANDEMAN'S).

Superior Old Port	35	0	19	0
Fine Old Port	28	0	15	0
Old Port	20	0	..	

STILL HOCKS.

Johannisberg	45	0	24	0
Liebfraumilch	35	0	18	8
Nierstein	29	0	15	8
Hockheim	26	0	14	0
Steinwein (Glass Jugs)	28	0	..	
Geiseneim	22	0	12	0
Laubenheim	18	8	10	8

BEER AND STOUT.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Bass's Beer, by Foster and Son	6	12	4	12
Bass's Beer, L. B. A., by Foster and Son	6	4	4	4
Bass's Beer, by Stone and Son	6	4	4	4
Canterbury Ale, Johnson's Pilsener Beer, Bright and Sparkling	6	0	4	0
Romford Ale	5	0	4	0
Guinness's Dublin Stout, by Foster and Son	6	12	4	12
Guinness's Dublin Stout, by Burke and Co	6	6	4	6
Devonshire Cider, by Foster and Son	8	0	5	8
Bass's Beer in Killerkins	34	0	each.	

BITTERS, &c.	Per doz. Qts.	Per doz. Pts.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Angostura	.. ..	24 0
Orange Bitters	24 0	14 8
Brandy do.	.. ..	.. ..
Pomelo & Orange Bitters	½ pints 12 0	
Wine Bitters	.. ..	.. ..
Ginger Brandy	25 0	.. ..
Orange do.	30 0	.. ..
Orange Wine	16 0	.. ..
Ginger Wine	16 0	.. ..
Milk Punch	25 0	.. ..
Vermouth, French	17 0	.. ..
Do. Italian	18 0	.. ..

LIQUEURS.	Single Bots.	Pts.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Benedictine	6 4	3 10
Chartreuse Green	8 0	4 12
Do. Yellow	6 12	4 12
Cherry Brandy	3 2	1 14
Creme de Cacao	4 0	.. ..
Creme de Noyeau	4 0	2 4
Curacao Orange & White	5 8	2 12
Kummel	3 10	.. ..
Maraschino de Zara	4 0	2 4

SPARKLING HOCKS.

Superior	29	0	21	6
Finest Ehrenbreitstein	46	0	24	8

WHISKIES.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Fine old Glenlivet	24	0	..	
Extra special Liqueur Glenlivet	28	0	..	
Highland Malt Whisky, Phœnix Brand	24	0	..	
Old Irish	24	0	..	
John Jameson and Son's Finest Dublin Whisky, bottled in Europe, one*	27	0	..	
John Jameson and Son's Finest Dublin Whisky, bottled in Europe, two**	30	0	..	
John Jameson and Son's Finest Dublin Whisky, bottled in Europe, three***	33	0	..	

BRANDIES.

Treacher's Pale Cognac	29	0	..	
Do. Old Pale Cognac	33	0	..	
Do. Heart Labelled	37	0	..	
Do. Special Invalid	61	0	..	

HUNGARIAN WINES.

Carlowitz, Fine old	24	0	13	0
Carlowitz	19	0	10	8
Marsala	18	8	..	
Madeira	33	0	..	

STILL BURGUNDIES.

Chambertin	32	0	17	8
Pommard	23	0	12	8
Macon	25	0	13	8
Beaune	20	0	11	0
Chablis	20	0	11	0

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

Rich Red	41	0	22	0

HOLLANDS & GIN.

Old Hollands, in cases 15 flasks	31	0	..	
Dry Unsweetened	21	8	..	
Old Tom	18	0	..	
Plymouth Gin	21	0	..	

SAUTERNES.

Haut Sauternes	33	0	17	8
Sauternes	24	0	13	8
Barsac	21	0	11	8

RUM.

Finest Old Jamaica	24	0	..	

PRESERVED PROVISIONS DEPARTMENT.

(*Every Article Guaranteed.*)

STILTON, GORGONZOLA, AND ROQUEFORT CHEESE, PER LB., Rs. 1-4.

HAMS AND BACON.

	Cash Prices. Rs.	a.
Prime York Hams, in canvas, weighing 9 to 15 lbs. per lb.	1	0
Ham, boiled, 2 lb. tins each	1	7
Wiltshire Bacon, flitches, in canvas, weighing from 10 to 20 lbs. each, per lb.	0	14
Wiltshire Bacon, in cut	0	15
Do. in tins of about 2 and 4 lbs. each per lb.	1	3

TONGUES.

American Lunch Tongues, per tin	1	10	
Sandringham Lunch Tongue ,,	1	0	
Savory Tongue, Belgravian ,,	2	0	
Ox Tongues, dried in tins each	5	8	
Do. in Jelly, ready for the table, in tins each	6	0	
Ox Tongues, Prime Pic-nic, per tin	2	2	
Do. Paysandu ,,	2	2	
Ox Cheek, Collard ,,	0	13	

TART FRUITS IN BOTTLES, CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S.

		Per bot. Rs.	a.
Apples	Gooseberries	0	11
Cranberries	Plum		
Rhubarb		0	10
Blackberries	Damsons		
Black Currants	Greengages		
Cherries		0	13
Cherries & Currants	Red Currant		
Raspberries			
Raspberries & Currants		0	14

TART FRUITS IN TINS.

Poncon's Peaches per bot.	0	12	
Apples in tins of 1 gallon. ,,	1	4	

CHEESE.

	Cash prices. Rs.	a.
Double Gloster, weighing from 25 to 30 lbs. each per lb.	0	13
Double Gloster, in cut ,,	0	14
Dutch Edams, about 4 lbs. each (by the whole Cheese only) per lb.	0	13
Gruyere, on cut ,,	0	14
Stilton, from 10 to 14 lbs. each	When in season	
Roquefort, from 4 to 6 lbs. each		
Gorgonzola, from 16 to 20 lbs. each,		
Cheddar, in tins of about 2 lbs each, per lb.	1	2
Gruyere, in tins of about 4 lbs. each, per lb.	1	2
Parmesan, grated, in large bottles, each	1	3

FRENCH PATES.

Goose Liver (*Pate de Foie Gras*) Truffled	3	4	
Partridge (*Pate de Perdreaux*)	Without Truffles, 2 14		
Snipe (*Pate de Becassines*)			
Woodcock *Pate de Becasses*)	largetin.		
Goose (*Pate de Foie Gras*), Truffled, small tin	1	10	

PATES.

Belgravian Pate per tin	0	14	
Gleneairn Camp Pie ,,	1	4	
Ham and chicken (*Crosse & Blackwell's*) per tin	0	14	
Veal and Ham ,,	0	14	
Yorkshire Game, small tins ,,	1	2	
Do. Pork do. ,,	0	14	

CHRISTMAS PLUM-PUDDING AND MINCE MEAT.

Puddings, in hermetically sealed tins, weighing 2 lbs. each	2	4	
Mince Meat, in 1 lb. jars ,,	1	0	

PRESERVED FISH.

	Cash prices. Rs.	a.
Anchovies, in Oil per bottle	0	13
Caviare, real Russian per tin	1	8
Cod, fresh 1 lb. tins ,,	0	10
Do. Roes, fresh ,,	0	10
Digby Chicks ,,	0	11
Haddock, fresh 1 lb. tins ,,	0	9
Do. Findon ,,	0	11
Do. kippered, Blanchfowers, per tin	0	11
Herring, fine, fresh ,,	0	6
Do. kippered ,,	0	11
Do. a la Sardine, small tins, per tin	0	12
Do. Red selected Fish ,,	1	0
Do. in Tomato Sauce ,,	0	13
Lax, a delicious preparation of Salmon per tin	1	7
Lobsters, fresh, solid meat for Salad per tin	0	9
Mackerel, fine, fresh ,,	0	8
Do. kippered ,,	0	15
Oysters, Milton, Crosse & Blackwell's per tin	0	14
Oysters, American, pint tin ,,	0	8
Pilchards, in Oil ,,	0	12
Salmon, fresh, American, 1 lb. tins, per tin	0	10
Do. do. Crosse & Blackwell's 1 lb. tin per tin	1	4
Sardines, in Oil, finest quality, single tins per tin	0	7
Do. do. double tins ,,	0	11
Sardines, au Citron ,,	0	10
Do. do. ,,	1	0
Shrimps or Prawns, Dunbar's ,,	1	3
Sprats, dried ,,	0	12
Thon marine		
Turbot, fresh ,,	0	14
Whitebait, real Blackwall	1	2
Yarmouth Bloaters, mild cured, per tin	0	15

DESSERT ITEMS.

Our Stock is replete with Novelties to which we respectfully direct the attention of our Patrons.

DRY PRESERVED FRUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Almonds, real Jordan per tin	1	3
Almonds and Raisins, in stoppered bottles per bot.	2	6
Apple Rings (Evaporated Apples), 2 lb. tins per tin	1	10
Crystallized Fruits, in stoppered bottles. per bot.	2	2
Crystallized Fruits, in stoppered bottles, small. per bot.	1	4
Crystallized Fruits, loose per lb.	2	0
Crystallized Ginger per tin	1	10
Currants, finest Zante, in 2 lb. bottles per bot.	0	14
Figs, Turkey in tin	1	8
Figs, Finest Eleme, in boxes (when in season) per box		
French Plums, in 1 lb. glass jars per jar	1	1
Do. 2 lb. ,, per jar	2	2
Normandy Pippins, in 2 lb. tins per tin	2	0
Raisins, Finest Muscatel, in bottles per bot.	2	2
Raisins, for Pudding, in 2 lb. bottles per bot.	0	14

DESSERT FRUITS IN SYRUP.

		Per bot. Rs.	a.
Cherries	Mandoes		
Chinges	Strawberries		
Peaches	Mixed Fruit		
Apricots	Greengages	1	8

AMERICAN DESSERT FRUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Apples per tin	0	9
Strawberries and Raspberries ,,	1	0
Apricots Pears Greengages Plums Pineapple Strawberries Grapes White Cherries Peaches, per tin	1	5

FRUIT SYRUPS RASPBERRY VINEGAR.

Black Currant Raspberry Gooseberry Red Currant Orange Strawberry Pineapple	Per pt.	0	14
Lemon and Ginger Syrups per pint	0	12	
Do. do. do. per qt.	1	4	
Raspberry Vinegar ½ pints.	0	8	
Do. do.	0	14	

CHINA PRESERVES.

Chow-Cho Comquots, and Ginger per jar	2	0	

CANDIED AND DRY PEELS.

Citron Peel 1 lb tin.	1	4	
Lemon, Orange, and Mixed Peels 1 lb. tin	1	0	

SWEETS AND CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs.	a.
Acid Drops, Raspberry Drops, Pear Drops, Barley Sugar, Mixed Comfits, Sugared Almonds, Pineapple Drops Per bot.	0	6
Almond, Caraway, Coriander Comfits, and Scotch Mixture per lb.	0	8
Liqueur Comfits, Fruits, Birds' Eggs, &c. per lb.	1	12
Nougat de Montelimart (a very delicate French Confection) per box	0	14
Everton Toffee small tin	0	6
large tin	0	12
Butter Scotch small tin	0	6
Do. large tin	0	12

FANCY CRACKERS, BON-BONS.

Rosewater Crackers per doz.	1	4	
Cosaques per box from Rs. 12 to	5	6	
Wedding Cake Boxes per doz.	1	10	

FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.

Apricots Pears Cherries Mixed Fruits Greengages	Per bot	2	4

SPRAYS AND SPRIGS OF

HOLLY MISTLETOE AND FLOWERS.

ARTISTIC AND ELEGANT GLASS FOR TABLE DECORATIONS.

CRACKERS, BON-BONS, SWEETS.

	Rs.	a.
Calissons per box	1	8
Chocolate Almonds ½ lb. tins	1	12
Chocolate Balls, *a la Rent* per doz.	1	6
Chocolate Creams, in tins As. 14 to	1	8
Chocolate Excelsior.		
Chocolate Ginger per lb.	2	8
Chocolate Napolitain, in tins As. 14 to	1	6
Chocolate Nougat ½ lb. tin	0	14
Chocolate Pastilles ½ lb. tin	1	0
Chocolate do. per lb.		
Chocolatines per lb.		
Cocoanut Tablets per lb.	0	14

	Rs.	a.
Crystallized Jujubes per lb.	1	6
Almond Rock per lb.	1	0
Abricotines		
Acid Drops per lb.	3	12
Do. Tablets per bottle	0	10
Birds' Eggs Princesse.		
Dragee Almond per lb.	2	4
Edinburgh Rock per lb.	1	4
Fondants, Simple per lb.	1	6
Imperial Almonds		
Italian Fruits per lb.	1	6
Jujubes		
Nougat per box	0	8

	Rs.	a.
Liqueur Fanachis per lb.	1	6
Liqueur Dragees		
Marzipan Balls, *a la Russe* per doz.	1	6
Nougatines		
Pralines, Rose per lb.	2	4
Pralines, Vanille per lb.	2	4
Pink Sugarcandy per lb.	1	0
Peppermint Cushions per lb.	0	14
Pastilles de Guimande per lb.	3	0
Swiss Pralines per lb.	1	6
Turkish Delight per box	0	12
Variety Rock per lb.	0	14
White Sugarcandy per lb.	1	0

ICED FRUIT CAKES, ALMOND CAKES, SULTANA CAKES.

TOYS.—For Children a very superior selection suitable for all ages.

GOLD JEWELLERY.

SILVER JEWELLERY.

SILVERWARE.

ELECTRO-PLATED AND BRITISH OAKWARE.

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

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Catalogues of every Department free on Application.

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TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

PURVEYORS AND CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD REAY AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BEG to draw the attention of the Public to the undermentioned Gold and Silver Second-hand ENGLISH WATCHES, by the best LONDON and PROVINCIAL MAKERS; Each Watch is in perfect order and having been taken from time to time in exchange, we are enabled to sell them at very low prices.

Each Watch is accompanied by a Guarantee for from two to five years.

				Rs.
Gold Hunting large size heavy 18ct. cases,			by D. and W. Morice	240
Do.	do.	do.	by Wm. Robinson	180
Do.	do.	do.	by Wm. Weichert	300
Do.	Medium	do.	by Brockbank and Atkins	125
Do. Open Face	do.		by Tobias	75
Do.	Do.	do. heavy cases	by Dent	220
Silver Hunting	do.	do.	by do.	85
Do.	do.	do.	by John Jones	85
Do.	do.	do.	by Rotherham	75
Do.	do.	do.	by Chaplin and Co.	55
Do. Crystal Face	do.	do.	by John Jones	75
Do.	do.	do.	by John Brown	35
Do.	do.	do.	by Henry Heap	45
Do.	do.	do.	by John Jones	95
Do.	do.	do.	by E. White	70
Do.	do.	do.	by John Jones	60
Do.	do.	do.	by Mackay and Chisholm	40
Do.	do.	do.	by Bennett	30
Do.	do.	do.	by Benson	15

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY, AND POONA,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, 11, STAFF LINES,

Opposite Clock Tower. Opposite Napier Hotel.

FERRINTOSH

"NOTED BRAND" Choice and of GOOD AGE. Per dozen, Rs. 24.

WHISKIES PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

"OLD VATTED" Mellow and VERY SUPERIOR. Per dozen, Rs.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail-Steamer SINGAPORE, Captain G. PARODI, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from Genoa, on 20th inst., and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the Victoria Dock.

All CLAIMS for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will NOT BE ADMITTED under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elph. Circle, Bombay, 21st Nov., 1888.

CAWNPORE.

TALLOW AND BRUSH MANUFACTORY COMPANY, COOPERGUNG, CAWNPORE.

ARE prepared to supply best refined WHITE TALLOW BANNISTER BRUSHES, Wheel Brushes, Card Brushes, Broom Brushes, Horse Brushes, and every other kind of Brushes, made to order at most reasonable rates, special rates to dealers and large consumers. For rates and circulars, address

F. M. MEHTA & Co.,
Coopergung, Cawnpore.

NUWARA ELIYA—THE HILL STATION OF CEYLON.

TO LET, Completely Furnished the BUNGALOW of MAHAGASTOTU, the Residence of Mrs. J. G. BAKER, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1889.

The House, which is approached from the high road by a carriage drive, stands in its own grounds, surrounded by grass fields and commands a fine view of the mountains on all sides. It comprises Dining-room, Drawing-room, 5 Bed-rooms, and 2 Dressing or Sitting-rooms, Store-room, Bath-rooms, &c. Adjoining the House, by a covered verandah, are Kitchen, 2 Bed-rooms, Store-room, Coach House, Harness-room, Cow-house, and Stabling, consisting of 4 Loose Boxes Servants rooms detached.

Three good Milch Cows will be left for the use of the Tenant if required.

For further particulars apply to

MR. J. G. BARTHOLOMEUSZ,
Proctor, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

WITH the Approval of the Board of Directors, Mr. J. M. SLEATER, M. I. C. E., Will Act as AGENT, during the absence of Major W. S. S. BISSET, C. I. E., R.E., on privilege leave, with effect from the 20th November, 1888.

F. T. RICKHARDS,
Secretary.

Agent's Office, Bombay, 19th November, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COCOANUT AND CASTOR OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Cocoanut and Castor Oils, required by the Company for Twelve Months, commencing the first day of February, 1889, estimated at 550 tons and 630 tons, respectively.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Acting Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 5th December, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and Samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th Nov. 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Cotton Waste required by the Company for the Twelve Months commencing the first day of February, 1889, estimated at 265 tons.

Tenders which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be received by the Acting Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 5th December, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and Samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th November, 1888.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE City of BOMBAY.—At the MEETING of the CORPORATION called for THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., Dosabhai Framjee, Esq., C.S.I., will propose that notice be given, as proposed by the Acting Municipal Commissioner, to the following scale of fees to be levied under Section 269 (3) of the Municipal Act, for water drawn from public wells and fountains in casks, carts, pakhals, or masakhs :—Rs. 2 per masakh per mensem ; Rs. 3 per bullock pakhal per mensem ; Rs. 10 per cart per mensem up to 4 carts per day. Annas 2 extra for each cart in excess of 4 carts per day.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 20th November, 1888.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

IN THE BOMBAY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES

SUIT No. 234-2398 OF 1887.

ESSUFBHAI AMEEJEE and another.....Plaintiffs,
VS.
RANIBAI, widow and another.....Defendants.

WHEREAS by Proclamation of Sale made by the Undersigned, dated 12th October, 1888, and published in the *Times of India* on the 13th instant, and *Akbari Saudagar* and *Indu Prakash* on the 15th idem, it was proclaimed and notified that the Sheriff of Bombay would put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION the right, title, and interest of the Defendants in the lands and premises 4thly, 5thly, 6thly, 7thly, 8thly, and 9thly described in the said Proclamation.

Now it is hereby Proclaimed and Notified that on Thursday, the 22nd day of November, 1888, at 4 p.m., the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the Warrant of Sale, dated 17th July, 1888, put up for Sale by Public Auction on the premises (at Sion) to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendants in the said lands and premises 4thly, 5thly, 6thly, 7thly, 8thly, and 9thly described in the said Proclamation.

For particulars, *vide* the said Proclamation, dated 12th October, 1888, and for further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 20th day of November, 1888.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. Ba'krishna and Dikshit, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

CARDS ! CARDS ! !

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
From As. 2 to Rs. 8 each.

MORENAS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

JUST UNPACKED.

BIRD CAGES ! BIRD CAGES ! !
IN GREAT VARIETY,
From Rs. 4 to R. 25.

MORENAS & CO.,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, Medows Street.

STICKS ! STICKS ! !
LARGE ASSORTMENT,
From Re. 1 to Rs. 18 each.

MORENAS & Co,
ICE CONFECTIONERS.

1889 ! NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS. 1889 !

WE are now REGISTERING ORDERS for ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS for 1889.

To ensure Punctual Commencement of Supplies, Orders should reach us not later than the end of November.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are strictly payable in advance, and Orders cannot be registered unless accompanied by Cash.

CAUTION.—Before subscribing elsewhere, send for one of our REVISED LISTS and compare rates.

LIST POST-FREE ON APPLICATION.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
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THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in size : Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, RS. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MACCABE.

GREAT SUCCESS.
NOVELTY THEATRE.
THE GREAT AND ONLY
MACCABE
Received Last Night by a Crowded and Delighted Audience, and Accorded
A MOST BRILLIANT RECEPTION.
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!
MACCABE,
In his World-Renowned Entertainment,
"BEGONE DULL CARE,"
Assisted by
MDLLE. MINNIA,
in the New Entertainment,
THE MAGIC STATUE.
Prices : Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, and As. 8.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co. Commences at 9.

T. V. TWINNING,
Manager.

TO LET AT MATHERAN.

THE "BOMBAY VIEW," opposite to Louisa Point and the "KEEPSAKE," near the Bund. Apply to

FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJI,
No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort.

Bombay, 20th Nov. 1888.

TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, Facing the Sea, and Very Airy, on Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill. Apply to

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No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort.

Bombay, 20th November, 1888.

'XMAS CONFECTIONERY CHOCOLATE and BON BONS.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

'XMAS TOYS and FANCY GOODS.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited,
Medow-street

'XMAS CAKES and ORNAMENTS.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited,
Fort.

'XMAS HAMS and OVERLAND PROVISIONS.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited,
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'XMAS NOVELTIES, worth having

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited,
Medows-street, Fort, Bombay.

SENSITIZED PAPER.

EDWARDS XL. BRAND.
Fresh Shipment just opened out.
Quality Guaranteed.

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New Shipments of
All the Leading Brands.

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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Further Shipment just to hand.
All Orders Promptly Executed.

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FLORAL TOILETTE SETS,
IN ENAMELLED IRON,
Exceedingly Handsome.

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FOLDING CAMP COTS.

SOLID AND SUBSTANTIAL.
Folds and Packs up
Compactly into a Small
Canvas Bag,
Invaluable to all District Officers.

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'XMAS AND
NEW YEAR'S
CARDS.

WE have just received a most extensive assortment of entirely NEW CARDS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY.
BOMBAY.

PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS
OF THE SEASON,
UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,
BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES,
NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.

Prize Medal
FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES,
1873.

Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1872, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition, and at the London Exhibition of 1886.
Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.
Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885 ;
also Honorably Mentioned at the same Exhibition.
Established in 1845.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed.
Liberal Discount to Traders and Messes.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME,

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, Forbes Street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Artistic Designs in CHRISTMAS CARDS, Porcelain, Velvet, Satin, from the best houses in London.—*Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Albert Buildings.

EVERYBODY Wonder how we can afford to Sell a New Collection of 25 'Xmas Cards, for Re. 1 only. Our Toys, Dolls and 'Xmas Presents, equally cheap. —SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—A Handsome Canoe-shaped LANDAU, in good condition. Apply to "470," care of this paper.

MEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY has received by last Mail Ladies' and Girls' New Fashion HATS, also a variety of Toys and Christmas Cards, &c., &c. 26, Medow Street.

READER.—Wanted a HEAD READER ; must be Steady and Experienced in Newspaper work.—Apply to the Proprietor, *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED.—A MATE for the Light Vessel "Bombay." Salary Rs. 80 per mensem and Rations. Certificate of 2nd Mate and of Good Conduct required. Apply personally to the ASSISTANT PORT OFFICER.

STORMPROOF TABLE LAMPS, Stormproof Hanging Lamps, Stormproof Reading Lamps, Stormproof Wall Lamps, Stormproof Bed-room Lamps, &c., &c., at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

REQUIRED.—For Settlement Department, in a Native State an ASSISTANT SETTLEMENT OFFICER, to take charge of Head Office and Accounts. A retired British Revenue Official preferred. Salary commencing at Rs. 200. (Buffalo.) Apply to "BANDOBAST," care of this paper.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.—Copper, Regulation-pattern, Hunting Horns, with German-Silver Mountings, Rs. 7 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

TO BE HAD from 1st of December, a Very Desirable Suit of APARTMENTS, situated in Elphinstone Circle, Open and Airy. For reference please apply to "J. A. J." care of this paper.

FRESH ARRIVAL.—Fresh Goods for the Coming Bright Season, Dainties and Beautiful Articles, Fancy Goods, Luxuries for Presentation.—VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

AN EUROPEAN BAND MASTER is open to an ENGAGEMENT, has good experience in both Military and String Bands, Composing and Arranging Music. Apply to "E.," care of this paper.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

THE PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON, and TOILET CLUB.—For Ladies and Gentlemen, Hair Brushed by Machinery. Wigs and Theatrical Articles for Amateurs and Professionals. A large assortment of Fancy Combs and Hairpins arrived by last Mail. 73, Esplanade Road, Fort.

TO LET.—At Bandora, facing the Sea, a Commodious BUNGALOW, with a large Compound and copious supply of fresh well water.—Apply to J. R. MODY, on the spot, or at Messrs. RALLI BROS., Fort.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The best Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

HIGHEST HILL in Lanowlee, lakh square yards for sale in 11 plots ; 5 minutes' walk from Railway Station, surrounded by spring and quary. Apply to A. MERWANJEE, Lanowli.

LANOWLEE HOTEL, Established last 25 years re-open from the December in good locality. Apply to A. MERWANJEE, Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

PURE MARSALA, as used at the UNION CLUB, MALTA. Imported direct by PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

AUSTRALIAN WINES :—Bottled in Colonies. The only Pure Wine in India.—Apply to "Godown-keeper," WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co, Sole Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

BOUTELLEAU and Co.'s (CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS Co.) celebrated BRANDY. Prices from the Sole Agents and Importers —H. BALLANTINE and Co., Hornby Row, or Retail Agents—Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGUR and Co., Market.

ITALIAN SWEETS and CAKES, our own make.—PEARSE & Co., Confectioners, 7, Church Gate Street.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, perfect fit, Guaranteed and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS of every description. Latest catalogue forwarded on application to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST OPENED.—PERAMBULATORS with Iron Wheels for One, Two, Four Children. The FANCY GOODS TRADING Co., Ld., No. 65, Meadow Street, Bombay.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

OFFICERS' REGULATION WHISTLES.—Silver plated, well finished whistles, with cord, as required by new regulation, Rs. 4-0 each.—BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X." at this office.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

TWO Competent PIANOFORTE TUNERS and REPAIRERS will find Permanent Occupation at MARCKS and Co., Ld., Sole Agents, for Schiedmayer and Soehne, opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay. None need apply unless they have had several years' practical experience.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

FOR SALE, a fast running STEAM-CUTTER, called "Woodlark," fitted with a new Boiler complete. A splendid opportunity for Rajahs and Chiefs for excursions and trips in Lakes and Rivers. For Price and further particulars apply to

MESSRS. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Next door to *Times of India* Office, Bombay

Dated 24th October, 1888.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Re. 1. Horses standing at Livery at Orthodox rates, Rs. 15 per month, including horse-keeper, Cart-shed, &c. Horses bought and sold, Rs. 10. Up-country communications towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; Pair, Rs. 25. The Proprietor of the Establishment has had twenty years' practical experience as Veterinary Surgeon in the Army.

JUST LANDED

HATS !

HATS ! !

HATS ! ! !

FOR EVENING WEAR.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their Local and Mofussil constituents of the arrival of their Felt Hats made Specially to their order, the Newest and most Approved Shapes. Extra light, and grease proof head Linings.

	Rs.
Black Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	9-8
Black Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	
Black Stiff Square, High Crown, a Special Hat for tall Gentlemen.	
Drab Square Crown do. do.	
Drab Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	
Drab Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown and Square	
Brown Round Crown, all Shades	

DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality	15	8
Tall Drab, Fine Beaver Felt	11	8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)	11	8

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a Large Choice..	5	0
Tweed Caps, Cricketing, one Peak	3	0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks	4	8
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks, and Ear Flaps	4	8
Gent's Drab Terai Hats, Best Quality..	14	8
Ladies' Drab do.	14	0

THORPE AND CO.,

SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR." .....Rs.	20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS." .....Rs.	30
"PALE DRY." ..... "	22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL." ..... "	38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED." ..... "	24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL." ..... "	43 0
"EAST INDIA." ..... "	30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS." ... "	50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD REAY.
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
AND THE
VICEROY OF INDIA.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
58, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

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CLEARANCE SALE OF

CLOCKS
TIME-PIECES
GOLD NECKLETS
do. BRACELETS
do. LOCKETS
do. NECKCHAINS,
&c., &c.

PLATED WARE
SILVER CARD CASES
do. CIGARETTE CASES
do. WATCH BOXES
do. STUDS
do. BANGLES,
&c., &c.

And also a large Assortment of Miscellaneous Articles too numerous to mention.

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WE have received ex S. S. "ROME" a very LARGE ASSORTMENT of FASHIONABLE MATERIALS in all the New Colorings uitable for

TENNIS DRESSES.
VISITING DRESSES.
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PONGEE SILKS.
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TAILOR MADE GOWNS.
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NOTICES.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Offices, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 21st November, Tenders for the supply up to 1,500 tons of best quality Moulmein or Rangoon Teak Log Timber for early delivery.

Tenders to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the Raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipments, showing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel 31st October 1888.

PHRENOLOGY AND MONEY.

HOW is Phrenology of great financial utility both to Parents and Sons ? Because it enables the former to save hundreds or thousands of rupees (according to different cases), and puts the latter into spheres wherein they have the requisite talents and temperaments to attain financial success. A Lecture on the subject should be read free of charge at 16, Apollo Road, Fort, where the opinions of eminent Physicians, Surgeons, Divines, Professors, Editors, and Authors in favour of the Science may also be seen on application to him or his Secretary, or they will be sent by post on receipt of an anna stamp. But practical proof should be obtained at the cost of Re. 1 per head before paying the higher fee. As there are numerous visitors, the hours of business are from 5 a.m. to 9 p.m.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 122 OF 1887.

BHAWANISHUNKER MANGESH, residing at Girgaum Back Road, BABAJEE GOPAL, residing at Breach Candy Road, and JAYANTIBAI, widow of the late SUKHARAM ARJUN, residing at Girgaum, at Girgaum Back Road, all of Bombay Hindoo inhabitants, Executors and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the said SAKHARAM ARJUN, deceased .....Plaintiffs.

VS.

ROOSTAMJEE MERWANJEE NAREL-WALA, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing in Lawrence de Lima Street, at Manegon, in Bombay .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Twenty-eighth day of November, one Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven, the undermentioned immoveable property WILL BE SOLD by Public Auction, before George Haughton Farrell, the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Fifth Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Bhawanishunker Mangesh, Babajee Gopal and Jayantibai, Executors and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Sakharam Arjun, deceased, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Roostamjee Merwanjee Narelwalla, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement Five Thousand square yards or thereabouts, being a part of Nareiwadi, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 23, with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon. Assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 41, situate at Mount Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, fronting on the east side of the said Road, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the north and east by the property of Rucbobai, widow of Merwanjee Nowrojee Nareiwalla, on the south by the property of Cowasjee Ashburner, and on the west by the said Mount Road, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by Jowran Kharwa and others as tenants, thereof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Raynal, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 20th day of September, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 159 OF 1887.

RUNCHORDAS PREMJEE, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Hanooman Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

VS.

DEWCOREBAI, widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of DAMODHUR LUCKMIDAS, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, and PREMABAI, widow of LALJEE COOVERJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, both residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort .....Defendants.

AND

SUIT No. 214 OF 1887.

PREMABAI, widow of LALJEE COOVERJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road in Bombay .....Plaintiff.

VS.

DEWCOREBAI, widow and Executrix of the last Will of DAMODHUR LUKHMIDAS, deceased, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road in Bombay aforesaid, and RUNCHORDAS PREMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at Hanooman Gully, in the City of Bombay .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suits and bearing date the thirteenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, the following immoveable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in three lots, before GEORGE H. FARRAN, Esq. the Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-eighth day of November one thousand one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, all the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and Defendants in the abovementioned suits, namely, Runchordas Premjee, Dewcorebai and Premabai or any of them, in the following properties, namely :—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of Pension and Tax Land situate on the east side of the Kalbadevi road in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, formerly computed to contain 1690 8-9 square yards and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue as containing an area of 1682 square yards (for which the annual ground rent charged by Government is Rupees six, anna one, and pies eleven) but found by a recent Survey to contain 1838 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the said Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 274, new No. 1485, and Survey No. 75, and new Survey No. 1490, together with all the two Dwelling Houses, eight shops fronting the Kalbadevi Road with eight dwelling rooms over such Shops, Godowns, Privies and outbuildings and erections on the said piece of land, which said buildings are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 462, 471, and Street Nos. 1, 7, 253, 255, 257, 269, and 271, and bounded on the east partly by the house in the possession of Venayek Purushram Bevelkar and partly by the property of Bapu Bhaibhai Sunday, on the west by the said Kalbadevi Road, on the north by property formerly belonging to the said Venayek Purushram Bevelkar and now to Govindram Dwarkadas Anandjee Valjee and Ladha Kalyan, and on the south partly by a passage and partly by the property formerly of the late Kasinath Joshi and now of Ramjee Lukhmidas, which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the abovenamed Dewcorebai, and Premabai and the tenants of the said Dewcorebai, which said piece of land is delineated on a plan filed in the office of the said acting Commissioner, and is surrounded on such plan with a red boundary line.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land situate on the east side of the public road leading from Malabar Hill Road to Walkeshwar Temple, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing, by admeasurement 304 square yards, together with the Dharamsala standing thereon, and bounded on the east by the property belonging to Gopal Ramchandre Vagle, on the west by the aforesaid public road leading to Walkeshwar Temple, on the north by the Dharamsala belonging to Goksrda Doongersey, Govardhan Ranjee and Bhoja Karrimsey, and on the south by the Dharamsala of Purshotumjee Munguljee, which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the abovenamed Dewcorebai.

LOT No. 3.

All those pieces of land or fields situate in the village of Mowjay Oulay, in Salsette Taluka, of the Collectorate of Tanna, called or known by the following names, that is to say :—

Names of Field.	Survey No.	Plot No.	Measurement. Acres.	Guntas.	Govt. dues.	Total.
Gooyaree	104	3	..	21½	2 0 6	
Do.	104	4	..	4	0 1 0	
Peday	117	3	2	12	0 5 0	
Do.	118	2	..	20½	3 4 0	
Moongee	128	1	1	27	1 0 9	
Moosiche-khas	128	2	..	11	1 4 6	
Morayk ha-char	152	3	..	16½	5 5 6	
Virith	169	4	..	14½	1 4 6	
Khatirda	192	5,6,7	..	34½	6 1 6	
Tickeara-kandi	191	5	..	29	1 13 6	
Girjuray	104	2	2	0	0 0 0	
Peday	106	14,15	2	16	2 0 0	
Do.	117	1	..	3	0 1 0	
Khatumkhud a shind	124	3	..	16	0 5 0	
Gadaydeo	Do.	7	2	2	1 0 0	
Jadavbamol	Do.	9	2	3	2 0 0	
Peday	Do.	14	1	16	2 0 0	
Ombar	138	10	..	18	2 0 0	
Khatirda	167	25	..	17	2 0 0	
Ramvaad	Do.	30	..	30	3 0 0	
Morayther.	161	8	..	13	2 0 0	
		Total Local	12 fund	4 dues.	39 16 6	56 6 6

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Hora, Coyaji and Desai, Attorneys for the Defendants in the first above-mentioned suit and for the Plaintiff in the second above-mentioned suit No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 20th day of September 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Standing Committee, 3 p. m.
Band, 4th Bombay Rifles, Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
Band, B. V. R. Corps, Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 19th :—Somerhill (s), from Middlesbro'. Yesterday :—Etolia (s), from Liverpool; Henry Bellow (s), Persian Gulf; and Singapore (s), Genoa.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Taif (s), for Jeddah; I. M. S. Lawrence, Persian Gulf; and Imperator (s), Trieste.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Peshawar entered the dock on the 19th, and the Etolia yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Somerhill entered on the 19th, and the s. s. Stura left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close to-morrow, at 7-30 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct, per extra s. s. Barawa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-day.

THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY (MILITARY ORPHANAGE.)—Pandit G. Wanave, the Secretary, begs most thankfully to acknowledge the receipt of a donation of Rs. 200, by a Parsee friend, sent through the President, the Hon. Mr. Telang. The Military Orphanage under the care of the Benevolent Society is now supporting twenty-five orphans. Its Building Fund has now reached Rs. 2,000. More donations and subscriptions are cordially invited to remove the want of a building for the Orphanage.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—This evening the band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play the following programme, commencing at 5-30 o'clock :—

Quadrille	Auf Der Moldav		Knobloch.
Mazurka	Emily		Relle.
Gavotte	Herzliebchen		Burald.
Valse	Ver Luisant		Wolton.
Selection	Genevieve De Brabant.		Offenbach.
Valse	Jungherren Tanze		Gung'l.
Galop	Wings of Love		Meyder.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC.—The following programme of music will be played by the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening, commencing at 5-30 o'clock, and every Wednesday instead of Thursday :—

March	The Old Guard	Kappey.
Overture	Iphiginie en Aulide	Gluck.
Quadrille	Round About	W. Williams.
Selection	Tannhauser	R. Wagner.
Valse	Jeunesse Doree	Waldteufel.
Mazurka	La Jolie Falneuse	J. C. Van Maanen.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Fifteenth Annual Choral Festival will be held in the Cathedral, to-morrow. There will be a celebration at 7-30 a.m. and Festival Evensong with sermon by the Lord Bishop of Bombay at 5-30 p.m. Seats will be reserved for those who by the terms of the trust deed are entitled to them. After the clergy and choir have reached their places all seats will be free. Seats will be reserved and numbered for the purchasers of the Festival Book, copies of which, at 8 annas each, may be obtained at the Cathedral Vestry, up to 12 o'clock, on Thursday. All such reserved seats not occupied when the procession has passed up the chancel, will then be free.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Fatma, woman, and her son, named Ebrahim Sherifalli, were charged by Inspector Briscoe, before Mr. P. Ryan, with enticing a married girl, named Yemnee, aged about 14 years, the wife of Bhuja Baboo, a sawyer, from his house at Chinchpoogly, on the 12th October last, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the said offence. Mr. Hakim, barrister-at-law, appeared for the defence on behalf of the two accused. The case for the prosecution was that the girl, Yemnee, was married to Bhuja Baboo about five years ago in the village of Chuneerah, near Alibaugh. Since then the girl with her mother followed her husband to Bombay, and they lived together in a chawl at Chinchpoogly, opposite the house of the two accused. Eventually an acquaintance sprung up between them, and Fatma visited the house of Bhuja frequently. During these visits she prevailed upon the girl to leave her husband and join her son. On the date in question, during the absence of the husband, the girl, together with the two accused, left Chinchpoogly in a tram-car and proceeded to Muddonpura, thence to a house in Mazagon, where she was prevailed upon to change her costume, to that of a Mahomedan woman, and was not allowed to leave the room for five successive days. In the meantime, the husband made a report to the police regarding his missing wife, suspecting the two accused, who also disappeared from the locality, had led her away. The police traced them and the missing girl to Mazagon, and arrested them. The girl stated that she had no intention to leave her husband as he was kind to her, but that she was given a *panbeera* to eat by the woman, Fatma, which acted as a charm, and she followed her unwittingly. After taking her to the house where she was found by the police, she was not allowed to return home to her husband, and was kept under surveillance. For the defence it was urged that the girl followed the two accused of her own accord. They were convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A PARSEE.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, Rustomjee Ruttonjee Kara was charged by Superintendent McDermott with attempting to murder his wife, Cooverbai, on the 8th instant, with a clasp knife.

Mr. Frere, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution. The charge of attempted murder being framed against the accused, he pleaded guilty, and said he had no witnesses to call. The Magistrate thereupon formally committed the accused for trial at the present Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Colonel the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, November 21, 1888.

1. The enrolment of Vol. C. A. Hykoop, "C" Company, is cancelled at his own request.

2. Attention is called to the alterations in the Time Table for Practice and Competition for the Bayley Shield and Wyer Cup.

November 1888.	Bayley Shield. 150, 300 and 500 yards. 7 shots at each distance. 150 yards, 4 shots kneeling and 3 standing. 300 yards, 4 shots kneeling and 3 sitting. 500 yards 4 shots prone and 3 kneeling.		Wyer Cup. 700 and 800 yards. 10 shots at each distance. Position any.	
Wednesday 21	B	Co. Practice	L H	Co. Practice.
Thursday 22	F	" "	A	" Comptn.
Friday 23	E	" Competition	C	" "
Saturday 24	D	" "	L H	" "
Monday 26	B L H	" Practice	E	" Practice.
Tuesday 27	F	" Competition	D	" "
Wednesday 28	A	" Practice	B	" "
Thursday 29	C	" "	F	" "
Friday 30	L H	" Competition	E	" Comptn.
December.				
Saturday 1	A	" "	D	" "
Monday 3			B	" "
Tuesday 4	C	" "	F	" "

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified :—

3. There will be drill for Recruits at the Riding School on Saturday next, at 6-45 a.m. Plain clothes.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
[Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Divine Service will be held on board the s. s. "Clan Graham" in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at 7-30 p.m.

PUBLIC SECURITY IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to correct the version given by your correspondent "Ursa" in the issue of the 15th instant with regard to case No. 1.

Dr. Trimbuk was interviewed by me, and the statement he made to a police officer who had gone to his place for inquiry, I was told, was this. That while he was only reclining on a bench on the verandah of his house and was half awake, a Mahomedan came up, and placing one hand on his mouth, tore off his neck ornament and ran away with it. The old man followed the ruffian, shouting "thief! thief!" and stumbling near the entrance gate, fell. What "Ursa" said was this. "The old gentleman on awakening and entering his house, was questioned as to his necklet, and then discovered his loss." I give now a few more cases.

1. Mr. Kastoorchund Javerchund, son of Javerchund Purtabchund, pearl merchant, of Marwaree Bazaar, was swindled out of Rs. 6,000.

2. Mr. Kristnajee Bal Set, Sonar, was induced by one of the gang of professional swindlers to accompany him to Parell, where a Raja's karbhari was said to have taken up his residence. He was told that two thousand tolas of gold ornaments were to be made for the Ranee Sahib, and he was asked to bring with him different patterns of bangles, necklets, anklets, &c., for selection. But the manner in which some of the men present talked very tall as to lacs of rupees being debited to such and such a diamond merchant, &c., made him hesitate from falling into the trap placed for him.

3. Doolubram Shunkerlal was asked to purchase a large number of gold ornaments at a nominal value. He was shrewd enough not to be taken in.

4. Mr. J. A. Chaves, ledger-keeper at the Bank of Bombay, three weeks back while passing by the Agiari Road, was accosted by a Mahomedan, and was asked what the time was. He drew out his watch to ascertain the time when the ruffian snatched at it, but Mr. Chaves, who is a strongly built man, gave the rascal a good blow on his face. The man escaped, and had three more comrades with him. It was 8 p. m.

5. The grandchild of Mr. Bapoojee Vitoba, of Girgaum, living next door to Bhawoo Rusool, was robbed of a gold locket while playing on the verandah. A barber who was at the time sleeping there had his turban stolen on the same occasion.

6. A dealer in Porebunder stone slabs was asked by a man to accompany him to a new bungalow his master was erecting, and which was to be paved with Porebunder stones. He was taken to a well-furnished house, where he found three men engaged in gambling with money. Within a short time one of them went away with a bag said to contain rupees seven hundred, the result of half an hour's pains! There was no talk of the business for which he was sent for, but was told to try his luck. The man not wishing to stay and compromise himself left the place. I may mention that the man who went away with the seven hundred rupees was one of the same gang, and this was a mere trick used to ensnare the unthinking and the greedy.

7. A Bhatia merchant, who is known to have a nervous dread at the mere mention of the word police, was asked to advance rupees five hundred on gold ornaments worth rupees one thousand, and was taken to a house in Chuckla. There, while he was talking with the supposed pawner of the ornaments, two other men spread on a table close by instruments for forging currency notes, one or two false notes, &c., and wanted to explain, against the wish of the man, how false notes were being forged, &c. A minute later a *posse* of policemen (they were all dressed in police uniform) rushed in with hand-cuffs, ropes, &c., and the poor man's hands were manacled. To escape from this disgrace he was induced to part with the sum of rupees five hundred he had with him at the time, and this amount being found an insufficient inducement to those pseudos or real policemen—I cannot say—a promissory note for a further sum of rupees five hundred was extorted from him.

Now, may I ask the guardians of our lives and property in this large city, what steps have been taken by them to guard the residents against this systematic looting and swindling by professional swindlers, who have been at this nefarious business for some years past? Surely it is high time that our worthy Commissioner of Police took up and made a thorough and searching investigation into this matter. Nos. 6 and 7 are two out of hundreds, and not a day passes but some unweary and gullible man is eased of his valuables.

I have been told that at present there are nearly a dozen pseudo-firms of commission agents, and Raja's agents go by the score in Bombay.

"Ursa" urges that swindling does not come within the range of penal offences. May I ask what steps have been taken to represent the matter either to Government or the public prosecutor, to strengthen their hands or to find some remedy for this scandal as they had done in the matter of a Barsad-ka-Satta?

Nov. 19. C. S. D.

CRICKET.

HINDU C. C. *VS.* BARONET C. C.

A CRICKET-MATCH was played on the Esplanade on Sunday, the 18th instant, between an eleven of the Hindu Cricket Club and eleven of the Baronet Cricket Club, which resulted in a well-earned victory by the Baronet Cricket Club by 4 wickets and one run. On the Hindu side Chouker played remarkably well, and scored 51 not out. On the Baronet side Messrs. Gagrat, Madon, and Mansookh played in good form, contributing 40, 25, and 15, respectively. Also the bowling of Messrs. Chouker, Bharucha, and Tapia was exceedingly good. This was the third of a series of matches arranged before the club leaves for Ceylon to play a series of matches there. The team, which will very probably visit Ceylon, consists of Messrs. M. E. Pavri, D. B. Tapia, B. D. Gagrat, N. Panthaki, N. C. Bapasola, N. K. Bharucha, R. D. Ayrton, D. M. Daboo, D. Madon, Devidas Mehta, and Shivji Motiwala. Score :—

HINDOO C. C.—1st Innings.

Khatao, c Daboo, b Bharucha	17
G S Nayak, b Tapia	4
L B Nayak, c Panthaki, b Tapia	6
Chouker, not out	51
H S Nayak, b Tapia	1
B K Rao, b Gagrat	2
Jivraj, b Gagrat	2
Talpati, b Bharucha	7
Vijakar, b Bharucha	4
Dharadar, b Tapia	0
Shivji, l-b-w, b Bharucha	8
Rustumjee, b Bharucha	2
Extras	7
Total	111

BARONET C. C.—1st Innings.

D B Tapia, c and b Nayaku	8
N P Panthaki, b Chouker	4
Mansookh, c Rao, b Chouker	15
B D Gagrat, c and b Chonker	40
D Madon, not out	25
P H Canteen, b Rao	11
N K Bharucha, b Chouker	3
Ebrahim, b Chouker	0
D M Daboo did not bat	
N M Dadoo "	
B Dharoowalla "	
Kasinath "	
Extras	6
Total	112

MENTAL OCCUPATION *VS.* LASSITUDE AND LIVER.

A CAPITAL opportunity now occurs to those with spare time who care to amuse themselves with many facts which were at one time secrets of nature, and regarded with superstitious awe. Although in modern times scientific men are not martyred in the old orthodox fashion, many subjects which are brought forward by them, although treated as topics of conversation, by the conventional, are never understood, or even believed, because of the impossibility of realizing what is meant—a difficulty, in many instances easily banished by using a little of the time which is so frequently devoted to idleness or the perusal of senseless novels which are found in so many houses, to the study of a few of the Physical Facts from which no one escapes hourly contact, and of all the modes of acquiring knowledge there is none which so immediately affords pleasure and instruction as the Microscope, it awakening in many instances a lifelong interest, giving that fulness of mind which shows a man his insignificance, and not allowing his thoughts to so constantly revert to himself, which is so often the case where there is a lack of healthy mental food, causing discontent and disease both of brain and body.

A large and varied stock of New Microscopes and their accessories by the best makers, perfectly new and consequently free from those annoying Fungoidal growths on the lenses of all those which have been in Bombay during the monsoon, may be found at prices to suit everybody at KEMP & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MISS MANNING IN BOMBAY.

MISS MANNING visited yesterday morning the boarding school, Sanskrit College, and Lakshminarayan Temple at Gowalia Tank, three institutions which form a part of the Gocouldas Tejpal charities. These charities, which have been enjoined by the will of the late Seth Gocouldas Tejpal, and in respect of which a scheme had to be made out under the directions of the High Court, include twenty-four different funds varying in amount from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 2,75,000, and aggregating over twenty lakhs exclusive of Rs. 150,000 given for the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, which institution does not form a part of the charities, is directly under the management of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

On arrival Miss Manning was received by Seth Govurdhandas Gokaldas and the superintendent of the institution, Mr. Ratiram Durgaram Manohharam, B. A., who was formerly Assistant Compiler of the *Bombay Gazetteer*. She was first taken to the Sanskrit College Hall which, she was extremely delighted to hear, was the very hall when the first Indian National Congress had held its sittings. Four Sanskrit verses, specially composed by the shastris of the College in honour of Miss Manning, expressing admiration of the great interest she was taking in the social, educational, and moral progress of the people, and especially the women of India, and expressing the great obligation in which the people of India lay to her, were sung in the indigenous Sanskrit way with all the melody of Sanskrit rythm by a pupil of the College. She expressed herself greatly pleased with the verses and the melody, as, she said, it was the very first occasion on which she was able to hear the verses recited in Sanskrit in the indigenous fashion. She thanked the Shastri who had composed the verses in her honour, said that she had done nothing to deserve the complimentary terms in which the verses were couched, and expressed a wish that Professor Max Muller were in India to see the revival of Sanskrit learning in the country. She was greatly pleased to hear that Sanskrit was one of the classical languages compulsory in the high schools and colleges, and wished that it were introduced in the primary schools so far as practicable.

From the Sanskrit College Hall she passed on to the Boarding School, where she inspected the studio, the cooking and dining apartments, and the dressing quarters of the boarders. In the studio all the boarders were presented to her. She inquired to what different communities they belonged, and was greatly pleased to hear that the Catholic nature of the charities allowed Bhatias, Brahmins, both Marathi and Gujarati, Goldsmiths, Banias, Brahmakshatris, and boarders from all parts of the presidency to be able to take advantage of the institution. She specially asked how many boarders were members of the Nagir community, as that community has of late come in for a great share of public criticism on account of the heavy penalty of Rs. 2,883, to which Dr. Batukram, the Nagir medical adviser to H. H. the Gaekwar has been subjected by some orthodox Nagirs of Surat for having accompanied his chief on duty to Europe. Thereupon a Nagir student of Junagadh, belonging to the same Nagir section as the late Dr. Bhagvanlal Indrajit, Ph. D., was presented to her. She was greatly pleased to see him, and made numerous inquiries of him about Mr. Gulam Mahmad Bavamian, the present Chief Justice of Junagadh State, who had stayed while in England under her charge. Another boarder in which she took special interest was Mr. H. B. Shukla, of Morvi, whose brother she was greatly pleased to hear was studying for the bar in England. She inquired if any letters were received of late from him, and assured him that his brother, Mr. D. B. Shukla was all right. Before leaving the studio she was treated to some Indian Sanskrit music, which was vocally sung by Mr. R. R. Bhatt, who possessed a specially gifted voice. She was greatly interested in the sentiments expressed in the verses which were composed by Mr. Bhatt, and desired that a translation of that might be sent to her, as also of similar sentiments if any in the works of Kalidasa and other Sanskrit poets.

From the studio she passed in the Lakshminarayan Temple, where she made minute inquiries about the images in the temple of Lakshmi and Narayan, what goddess and god they represented, what incarnations they were, and all the Puranic lore about them. She greatly admired the marble images on the marble flooring, and the neat outlook of the temple hall and the temple garden.

From the temple she passed on to the boarding school dormitory, where she was shown the sleeping accommodation provided *gratis* to the boarders with the boxes, books, and clothing, which were also provided *gratis* out of the charity fund. From the dormitory she passed on to the Superintendent's quarters, where from the Superintendent's Office she was able to take a most beautiful view of Chichpoogli and the factories, the Bombay harbour, and the tramway at a distance. Here she made inquiries of the Superintendent's wife (who she was interested to know belonged to the Nagir community), in respect of female education, disabilities imposed by the Nagir caste, and other social questions. She was gratified to hear that only the previous evening a meeting of the Bombay Nagir Brahmin community had been held at the hall of the Sanskrit College below to consider the penalty imposed upon Dr. Batukram, and that the following resolution was passed thereat :—That this meeting admitting the necessity and desirability of a trip to Europe and feeling grateful to the gentleman who took up Dr. Batukram's cause, disapproved of the penalty inflicted upon him. She thanked the Superintendent for having got together such a social reform-meeting, and that such a resolution was passed, and requested Mr. Govardhandas Gocouldas to lose no time in making a trip to Europe under the strength of that resolution of the leading sacerdotal community of Western India. Garlands and bouquets were here presented to Miss Manning by Sheth Govardhandas Gocouldas and by the wife of the Superintendent and by another Nagir lady who was also present on the occasion. She was also presented with a copy of a very interesting group of the royal family, H. E. the Viceroy of India, and the nobility and gentry of India, taken by a Poona photographer. She was specially delighted to find under the Superintendent's album a photo of Miss Mary Carpenter, which that illustrious lady had presented in 1872 to the Superintendent's father, Mr. Durgaram Mehtaji, of Surat, who was the acknowledged pioneer of female education in Gujarat, as also of various social, educational, and political reforms in those parts. She was pleased to take away from the album his photo, as also a photograph of Sheth Gocouldass Tejpal, and expressed great pleasure to see the photo of the late Sardar Bahadur Bholanath Sarabhoy, of whose unceasing efforts in the cause of social and religious reforms, she said she knew and heard very much. She also inspected the library attached to the school and college which contained reference books and text-books for the students, and nearly 1,500 Sanskrit works. She was greatly interested in a copy of the Bagvata, and expressed her admiration of the noble sentiments expressed in the Bhagvat Gita, as also in the Bhagvata and other Sanskrit books. She was pleased to leave the following record of her visit in the visitor's book :—

"I have had very great pleasure in visiting this interesting institution. The recitations in Sanskrit were quite new to me; and the remarkable nature of the teaching seems to carry one back to ancient times. I am very glad that Sanskrit is again coming into prominence, and I wish great success to the students. I thank Mr. Govardhandas for his kindness in allowing me to see the institution, and for his friendly reception, and thank the Superintendent also. I shall have great interest in describing these places of study to my friends in England.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 19th November, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·858
Temperature of the Air	79·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·0
Dew Point	65·7
Relative humidity of Air	649
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·4
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	71·9
General Directions of Wind.	NNE, ENE, E, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in hours	200

From midnight to midnight.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE fifth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court commenced yesterday, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott.

EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE.

Mr. F. Farlow, Engineer in charge of the James Greaves Mills, was empanelled on the common jury which was invited to try the case of attempted murder. He applied to be exempted from attendance, saying that he was in sole charge of the engines and boilers, and would not be responsible if any accident occurred during his absence. His Lordship having ascertained from Mr. Farlow that he was unable to transfer his responsibility to any other competent person under him, he was granted exemption from attendance during the present Sessions.

APPLICATION BY STEPHEN HOWARD.

Before any of the cases on the calendar was called on, Clive Durant *alias* Stephen Howard, who is committed to the Sessions by Major A. M. Mair, Magistrate of Secunderabad for defamation, appeared before his Worship and said that Counsel on his behalf had applied for an adjournment, and had telegraphed for it to the Clerk of the Crown. He now requested His Lordship to let him know the result of that application.

His Lordship told the accused to renew his application on Thursday.

The following case was then disposed of by his Lordship and a common jury :—

AN OLD OFFENDER.

An old offender named Tantia Baloo was charged with having stolen a sum of five annas belonging to one Pandia Govind. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and admitted a previous conviction against him in the High Court on a similar charge. In passing sentence, his Lordship said that the prisoner's record showed him to be an old and incorrigible offender, and that the best thing for him, as well as for the community would be to send him away altogether. The prisoner was sentenced to transportation for ten years.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Alikhan Mahomed khan, a cook, was charged with having, on the 2nd September, attempted the murder of another cook named Bawa Saheb, by cutting his throat and striking him with a stick. Mr. Chitty appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Dhairyawan for the defence.

Mr. Chitty, in laying the fact before the jury, said the prisoner was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and with causing grievous hurt. On the morning of the 2nd September, at the early hour of 1a.m., Bawa Saheb having said his prayers at a mosque, near the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, was going to Khoja Moholla, where he intended to pass the rest of the night. As he was going down Kassi Moholla, he met the accused whom he had known for a considerable number of years. The two went on together, and came as far as a narrow passage going by the name of Mochee Gully, which opens into Khoja Moholla. While they were in that gully, the accused, apparently without any warning, seized Bawa Saheb round the neck, held up his head by putting his hand on the chin, and drew a knife across his throat, inflicting a severe gash, some four and three quarter inches in length. If the wound had been a little deeper, it would have caused the death of Bawa Saheb. The wounded man tried to escape, and there was a good deal of struggle between him and his assailant. Bawa Saheb tried to catch hold of the knife, and got severe cuts on his hands. The prisoner also got his hands slightly cut in the struggle. Bawa Saheb having secured the knife, tried to run away. The prisoner caught at his garments, but they tore, and Bawa Saheb having released himself from the prisoner's grasp, ran on. He had not gone far, before he was over, taken by the prisoner, and struck violently on the head, the blow causing a severe contusion. He did not actually see who had struck him; but there was no one else close by at that hour of the night, and there was no doubt that the blow had been struck by the prisoner, who was carrying a stick, which would be produced in court, and which was afterwards found on the spot where the assault had taken place. When they came out of Mochee gully, a sepoy saw them. Bawa Saheb, as might be expected, was very much confused, and apparently did not notice the sepoy. But he went, with the knife in his possession, to the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, where he entered himself as a patient. The accused, on seeing the sepoy, ran down into a sweeper's passage, which opens into Mochee Gully, and the sepoy having called a Purdesee to his aid, went with him into the Gully, and arrested the prisoner, whom he believed at that time to be a thief. The sepoy reported the matter to Inspector Guider, who went to the hospital, where he saw Bawa Saheb whose throat had been cut. The prisoner was afterwards taken to the spot where he was arrested. There were stains of fresh blood on the ground and on the wall of a cow-shed near where the assault had been committed. The police also found there the cap of Bawa Saheb as well as the stick. Bawa Sahib was under treatment in the hospital for a month before he was let out cured.

Mr. Dhairyavan, in addressing the jury on behalf of the prisoner, urged that the charge against his client should have been one of assault rather than that of attempt to murder. There was no motive for such a serious crime; and no evidence had been adduced to show that any ill-feeling existed between the complainant and the prisoner. The evidence shewed that there was a struggle between them in Mochee Gully, and that evidence, the learned counsel submitted favored his contention that there was no intention on the part of the prisoner to commit murder. Further, there was no evidence to show that the knife belonged to the prisoner or that he had purchased it, and this again, was a fact in favour of the prisoner.

His lordship having summed up the case, the jury, after half an hour's consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and a verdict of guilty of an attempt to commit murder by six against three. His lordship said the latter charge was a serious one, and he instructed the jury to retire again and see if the minority could not conscientiously come over to the views of the majority on the charge of attempted murder.

After another adjournment for consultation, the foreman intimated that one of the majority had gone over to the minority, and that there were now five against four for a verdict of guilty on the charge of attempted murder.

His lordship accepted the verdict of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. In passing sentence, his lordship said: Prisoner at the bar, I think the jury have taken a more lenient view of the case than I would have done if I had been on the jury. It is my opinion that, if the knife had not been blunt, you would have been guilty of murder. I find that I can give you a sentence of ten years; and I give you the maximum sentence, and sentence you to ten years' transportation.

BITING OFF A WIFE'S NOSE.

Rama Gunnoo was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to his wife Bhikee, by biting her nose off. Mr. Basil Scott appeared for the prosecution, but the prisoner was not defended by counsel. It appeared that the prisoner had been married to the complainant for the last five years, and lived with her during that period in a chawl at Chinchpoogly. He had also a second wife living with him. During the last Gowree holidays, he had a quarrel with complainant by reason of her wanting to go to her mother's house. As he refused her permission, she fled to a Dhuramsalla at Walkeshwar where she lived two or three days. She went afterwards to her mother's house, where the prisoner, on seeing her, seized her and carried her off to his own room. He there closed the door from inside, and as his wife was sitting on a box, he deliberately bit her nose off. On coming out of the room, he saw his mother-in-law and assaulted her. The complainant then went away with her mother, and a report was afterwards made to the police. The part of the nose bitten off had not been recovered. His Lordship having briefly sumed up the case, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty. Prisoner was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

The Court adjourned at 6 p.m. until this (Wednesday) morning.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."

Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

"ROUGH ON PAINFUL AILMENTS."

Why suffer? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Haemorrhoids." One cure for any form of haemorrhoids.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

THE hearing of the charges against Mr. Arthur Crawford, late Commissioner, C. D., was resumed on Monday :—

Ramchandra Yeshwant Chowbal was called and examined by Mr. Jardine. He said :—I am doing duty as Mamlutdar of Pundarpur. I do not know whether I am *sub pro tem.* or acting. On the 19th January 1887, I was appointed *sub pro tem.* Mamlutdar of Bagian, Nassick District. I remained there till the 26th October 1887. Meanwhile by an order of the 8th August I was directed to revert to my former place. My substantive appointment was Chitnis to the Collector of Sholapore, subject to my predecessor's return whose services were lent to the Bolhapore State for two years. My predecessor returned to the Chitnisship before the notification was issued, and my substantive appointment was therefore Head karkoon of the Rahuri Taluka. I cannot explain why I am described as Head karkoon in the Ahmednagar District. I originally belonged to the Northern Division, and in the beginning of 1883, I was brought into the the Central Division by Mr. Elphinstone. Having seen this order for my revision I made an application to the Commissioner through the Assistant Collector and Collector. (Mr. Jardine put in the petition dated 14th August 1887). I took my petition personally to Mr. Crawford at Kirkee. I saw Mr. Crawford there. There was a person present at the interview. I did not know who he was at the time. I now know that he was Hanmantrao. I began to tell Mr. Crawford that I was not to revert, there were others who were my juniors and were appointed after I was. Mr. Crawford relieved my mind by saying that in a couple of months I would get a *pucca* mamlat, as I was first on the list. He said that in the meanwhile I should go back as acting Mamlatdar at Baglan Taluka. Mr. Crawford spoke of this because Hanmantrao reminded him of it. He interrupted the conversation and said I was to continue at Baglan. Mr. Crawford gave me a letter to take to Mr. Woodward. He went out of the room, wrote it and brought it out to me. He gave it to me along with my petition. (Mr. Jardine put in the letter dated 26th August from Mr. Crawford to Mr. Woodward, and the *Government Gazette* notification of the 25th August 1887). From Mr. Crawford's bungalow I went with Hanmantrao to his house. I showed Hanmantrao all my testimonials that were with me, and told him that as the Commissioner had not seen all of them and as you seem to know all my case, my mamlat should be given to me. He said that would not be given unless I paid. I said to him that Mr. Crawford had himself promised me by his endorsement that I should get a permanent mamlat within a couple of months, and so I would not pay anything because justice required that I should have already had a mamlat. I then went away. After Mr. Crawford gave me the packet I came out and waited for Hanmantrao as full belief was not given to me, and he seemed to know my case. I then went back to Baglan, and remained there till the 26th October. I was ordered to revert by the *Gazette* of the 6th October. I did not actually revert, but was appointed acting Mamlatdar of Jalgaon. That was by the order of the 26th October, which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 3rd November. (Document put in). I ceased to be *sub pro tem.* from the order in August. I attempted to get full pay from my superiors, but failed. While I was at Jalgaon there was a vacancy caused by the Mamlatdar of Kopergaum retiring, and that was filled up. (Order of the 20th December 1887 appearing in the *Gazette* of the 29th December, appointing seven *sub pro tem*, and acting Mamlatdars, put in). Two of these man, Wagle and Bapuji were my juniors. Thereupon I prepared a petition to the Commissioner below the Accountant General's answer, and went to the Bhosawal Station to see Mr. Crawford on his way from Calcutta. This was on the 7th January 1888. I told Mr. Crawford that the promise he gave in the month of August was not fulfilled as I had been superseded by Putwardan, Wagle and Babuji, and asked him to consider my case. He said to me that he perfectly remembered having appointed me probationary Mamlatdar in the Kopergaum Mamlatdar's arrangement. He said that his liste were confused. He perfectly remembered having appointed me probationary mamlatdar and that within two days I should receive telegraphic orders. Exactly two days after I did receive a telegraphic order. That appointed me an acting Mamlatdar. (Telegram from the Commissioner to witness dated 9th January which ran :—"Rejoin et Nagar you will get acting Mamlatdar at Newasa" put in). On receipt of that I proceeded to Nagar, but at Rahuri I got out and went to the Collector of Nagar who was on the platform, and he ordered me to stay at Rahuri as acting Mamlatdar. (Order of the 28th January, appearing in the *Gazette* of the 2nd February appointing witness to act at Rahuri, put in.) I remained at Rahuri from the 16th January to the 16th April 1888. Receiving no orders to act anywhere else I took casual leave and came to Poona. If I did not take leave I would have had to revert to my appointment of Head karkoon. I made representations as to my position to different officers. I got no redress from them. This was before I came to Poona. On the morning of the 15th I went to Mr. Crawford's bungalow. I sent in my card. After a long time Mr. Crawford came out on to the verandah. I again repeated my whole story to him. He again promised me the first vacancy. I repeated my request till Mr. Crawford got angry. Then I said "As I have got the promise I go now." I was beginning to move away when Hanmantrao followed me from the bungalow up to the gate. This time Hanmantrao was not present at the interview. At the gate Hanmantrao asked me what the Sahib said. I told him that he had promised me the first vacancy. Haumantrao told me the promises would not be realized unless I paid. He told me to recollect the former promise which was fruitless. He said the only remedy was that I should pay, or I would remain as Head karkoon. And he said "See in what an intricate way I have brought you to the Taluka where you were Head karkoon." He said that if no orders were issued the natural consequence was that I would remain as Head karkoon of Rahuri. At this time I was extremely tired and disappointed. Just as we began talking we went to Hanmantrao's carriage, which was in an open space near the compound. The carriage was standing while we were talking. The carriage was standing on the side of the road. He asked me for Rs. 2,500. I said "Why should I pay. I will not pay." He said:—"Very well, you go to your Head karkoonship, and see what will follow." I then said that that was a very big sum. I certainly would not pay it. Then he asked me for Rs. 1,500, and I said "I am now discouraged. I cannot obtain any redress and must go to Government." I said "Appoint me at once to a *pucca* mamlat." He said no mamlat was vacant then. Then I repeated I would not pay. He then wanted me to promise to pay after I was appointed. I then thought within myself that "I must try the truth of what he says." He promised to give me a *pucca* mamlat if I paid. After this Hanmantrao went into the bungalow, leaving me in the carriage; and brought an order. He gave me the order. Hanmantrao had been in the bungalow about 15 minutes or half an hour. He said it would be better to be an acting Mamlatdar than to be on leave. He said a *pucca* mamlat would follow. This is the order which he gave me (order produced and put in). The order was in an open envelope addressed to Mr Pendse. Hanmantrao showed me the order in the carriage, and told me to take it to Mr Pendse who would issue further orders. We drove to Hanmantrao's house in his carriage, and from there I took the packet to Mr. Pendse. I gave it to him, and he told me that orders would follow. I left Poona on the same evening. This was on the 15th April. I reached Tasgaum on the 25th April, and took charge on the 30th. I remained there till the 13th of June, and by order of the 28th May I was appointed *sub pro tem* at Erandol in the Kandeish District. (Order put in). After giving over charge at Tasgaum, I went to Rahuri where I had left my family, and from there I came to Poona. This was within my joining time. I brought notes worth Rs 500 with me. I left Rahuri on the evening of the 17th June, and went to Nagar. I left Nagar on the evening of the 18th June, and came into Poona on the morning of the 19th. I got this Rs. 500 partly from my pay and partly from my cash balance at the Bank. While the controversy was going on as to whether I was *sub pro tem.* or acting I did not draw my pay. And I now drew in one lump Rs. 354-2-11. I drew this at Rahuri either on the 12th or 13th April. I drew Rs. 100 from the Savings Bank on the 16th of June. This is my Savings Bank Book (Book produced and put in.) It would have been against the rules to draw out two sums of Rs. 100 each in one week. I had a cash balance with me, out of which I made up the difference. I brought the Rs. 500 to Poona in notes. I came to Poona and paid the amount to Hanmant

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., 41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room as follows.

On account of the concerned.

25 Boxes each 1 dozen quart bottles of Extra dry Fleur de Sillery (Champagne).

10 boxes each 2 dozens pint bottles carted or champagne, will put up for sale one box at a time.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, Nov. 21th 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

Imported by C. G. Baldock, from Australia, will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m., at Colaba, opposite the Tramway Company's stables.

25 horses will be sold at auction to the highest bidder.

A rare chance to secure first class horses at cheap rate.

1 bay mare, 5 years, 14 hds. a good mare for a victoria.

2 brown geld, 5 years, 15 hds. a good horse for a brougham.

3 ches mare, 5 years, 15hds. will make a good dog cart mare.

4 white geld, 5 years, 15-2hds. a spendid horse for a dog-cart.

5 grey geld, 5 years 11hds. a well broken brougham horse.

6 bay geld, 5 years 15hds. will make a good charger.

7 bay mare, 5 years, 13-3hds. will make a good pelo pony.

8 grey geld, 5 years, 15-2hds. a magnificent horse for a brougham.

9 brown geld, 5 years, 15hds. a first rate hack.

10 skew bald geld, 5 years, 15hds a splendid dog cart horse well broken.

11. Bay geld, 5 years, 14-1 hds. A splendid pair of cobs broken to harness and very fast.

12, Bay geld, 5 years, 14-1 hds. A splendid pair of cobs broken to harness and very fast.

13, Ches. geld, 6 years. 15 hds. Thoroughly broken and a perfect hack.

14, Bay geld, 6 years, 14-3 hds. thoroughly made hack.

15, brown geld, 5 years, 15-2 hds. capital hack.

16 grey geld 5 years, 15 hds. will make a good hack.

17, bay geld, 6 years, 15-2 hds. thoroughly broken and a first class pair.

18 bay geld, 6 years, 15-2 hds. thoroughly broken and a first class pair.

19 grey mare, 4 years, 15 hds. excellent hack.

20 bay geld, 5 years, 14-3 hds. make a good dog-cart horse.

21 bay mare, 5 years, 14 2 hds. perfectly quiet and a first class hack.

22 grey mare, 5 years, 15 hds. will make good charger nearly thorough bread by Sydney.

23 brown geld, 5 years, 15-2 hds. thoroughly broken and a magnificent pair.

24 brown geld, 6 years, off., 15-2 hds. thoroughly broken and a magnificent pair.

25 grey mare, 4 years. 15-1 hds. will make first class charger being thoroughbred by Sydneydam Snowdrop by Snowden.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

A. & Co. 11—180-83—4 cases A. & W. Flatan's boots and shoes.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 pair of handsome strong roan waiers, both go in single and double harness.

1 strong covered tricycle.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.

1 strong flea-bitten grey Arab 14-3, quiet to ride and drive.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Altamont," Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved household furniture made to order, very rich crockery and glassware, one handsome mahogany harmonium by Soundy & Co., handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, first-rate oleographs and pictures, &c. &c., the property of G. R. JOHNSTON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th, and THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Ridge," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, made to order by "Wimbridge," also English-made furniture, specially made to order, best plated-ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany full-sized alate billiard table by John Roberts and Co., with balls, cues, and lamps, complete, a first-rate mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Scheidmayer and Soehne, very handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich Doulton, Kanga and Satsuma table ornaments rich Persian carpets, a handsome strong English-built glass-fronted brougham, gentleman's saddles and bridles, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c. &c., the property of the late Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, November 21, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS, CONSIGNED TO MESSRS. LATHAM AND Co., ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FOR ABSOLUTE SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION BY BERNARD QUARITCH, BOOKSELLER, LONDON.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms without reserve, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m.—

The above consignment of books which can be seen, and catalogues obtained on application, at the rooms of the Auctioneers, or at the office of Messrs. Latham & Co. Also a few law and other books.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd inst, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, (first-floor) the valuable and handsome carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockery, cutlery, pictures, ice-box, lady, and gentleman's saddles, table ornaments, books, &c., the property of a gentleman. The same comprises glassware, crockery, and plated-ware, spoons and forks, table cutlery, and furniture, such as dining tables, marble topped table, sofa, chairs, and easy chairs, round and low tea-poys, reclining and folding chairs, chest of drawers, wardrobe, sideboard, bookstands, carved side and pier tables, dressing tables and glasses, four and five light hanging lamps, table and wall lamps, Brussels and Cambay carpets, pictures, ice-boxes, ladies and gentleman's saddles, table ornaments, books, dispense and cook-room furniture, &c.

Property on view.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4, Grants Buildings, Colaba, (top floor); the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte, by Richard Lipp, a teakwood large size glass aquarium with gold fishes on stand, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, Brussels and Persian carpets, treadle sewing machine, pictures, cooking stove, &c., the property of Captain J. N. LIVINGSTONE.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE of very valuable property, with the Bungalow standing thereon, and situate at Valkeshwar in Ambawadi, on Doongersy Road, without the Fort of Bombay.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Messrs. Muljee Giga, Parshotum Jamnadass, and Munchurjee Merwanjee Dadina, executors of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Gocouldass Govindjee, the following immoveable property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or bungalow, stable, and cook-room standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Valkeshwar, in Ambawadi, on Doongersy Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,197 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 672, new No. 2,730, old Survey No. 21, and new Survey No. 7355, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by the Doongersee Road aforesaid, and partly by the property of Jetha Doongersy, on or towards the west and south by a piece of vacant land, and on or towards the north by the property formerly belonging to Kekhoshru Hiramaneck, and now to the Nawab of Hyderabad, and which said bungalow, stable, cookroom, and premises are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Ward No. 1169, and Street No. 17, and together with the said piece or parcel of land or ground were formerly in the occupation of Mr. H. J. Champ, and are now in the temporary occupation of Hadee Jaffer Mahomed Cassum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, Solicitors to the executors, at their Office, No. 27, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned at their Office in Marine Street, Fort.

On MONDAY next, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Colaba Causeway, on the ground-floor of the house, next to the Apollo Hotel, the valuable household furniture, of a gentleman, consisting of drawing-room, dining, pier, side, and wash-hand tables, conversation couches, bookstand, chairs, single and double comlets bedsteads, chest of drawers, clothes press, screen, whatnot, teacoys, dressing glass, pictures, &c.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SPECIALLY FOR THE CHRISTMAS SEASON, WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

Extraordinary opportunity. Important to Private Persons and Dealers.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst, at 2 p.m.

A large and splendid consignment of silver, silver gilt, and gold inlaid and sterling silver jewellery, just arrived from Europe, per P. and O. Steamer. A most admirably selected lot of bracelets, brooches, pins, links, lockets, &c., will be sold off in lots to suit private buyers and dealers. All new jewellery well worth inspection, the cheapest first class jewellery ever imported. Property of a firm selling off all their stock at any sacrifice.

Will be on view from to-day.

CRAWFORD & CO

Bombay, November 21, 1888.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the nom de plume, OUR POLITICAL CHAPLAIN. Cloth bound. Rs. 1-4; Postage, 4 annas.

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ARE OUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

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at the Bombay Tramway Co.'s Stables, Colaba.

100 HORSES LANDED LAST MONTH FROM AUSTRALIA,

imported by C. G. BALDOCK,

consisting of splendid carriage pairs, broken to harness, weight carrying cobs, first-class hacks, and horses suitable for chargers.

Intending purchasers can see the horses driven or ridden.

AUCTION SALE of 25 of the above horses on SATURDAY, 24th inst., at 3-30 p.m., at Colaba, opposite Tramway Co.'s Stables. See BENNETT and Co.'s advertisement on page 4.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS

AND

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.

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THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

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" " " Weekly Budget

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The Indian Travellers Guide

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And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS.
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
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Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20.

THE quotation of 43-1-16d. for Silver, received through private channels yesterday, is confirmed by Reuter, who quotes a further rise of 1-16d. in the Metal at 43½d. per oz., Rupee Securities were unchanged at £67½ and £71½ for Fours and 42½ per cents., respectively. Consols were down ¼ per cent. say, to 96⅝, but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 106. French Rentes in Paris remained at 82.

In General Produce, the Mincing Lane Markets have shown no change. The tone of Linseed is not wired, but prices yesterday were the same all round, as they stood at last Wednesday. Rape and Poppy seeds remained firm at the last quotations. The Wheat Market was dull, and in London prices we note a decline of 6d. per quarter in Club No. 2, and of 3d. per quarter in Club No. 2 to arrive *via* the Canal; but other London as well as Liverpool quotations come unaltered.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening; Surats firm. The sales aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 800 Surats. The Imports were 10,000 bales. The price of Mid-American remained at 5⅜d., and all other spot quotations were unaltered. American arrivals also were quite unchanged in all positions. The Manchester Market had been quiet but steady.

The New York telegram, which was delayed in transmission, reports an advance of 1-16 cents in spot Cotton, at 10 1-16 cents., and a rise of 5 points in February Futures at 9·98 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were light at 54,000, and the figures for three years now stand as follows:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Mondays' Receipts	54,000	63,000	63,000
Twodays' do. ..	90,000	103,000	101,000
Since 1st September	2,180,000	2,721,000,	2,251,000

The demand which was felt for new Cotton yesterday afternoon has not continued to-day; buyers have retired from the market, and a few small purchases of ready new Cotton and a few contracts between dealers in Bengals and Broach, particulars of which have not transpired, represent all the business which has been passing to-day. The Market cannot be called dull, however, dealers steadily maintaining their previous quotations all round, but the tone has been decidedly quiet in the absence of special guidance from the ruling markets, and the improved prospects regarding the out-turn from our crops since the late pretty general fall from over the Cotton Area.

WHEAT continues neglected by exporters in view of the dull advices from the other side, and we hear of very little business passing in any description though the tone of the Market is steady, and quotations still unchanged.

SEEDS also are now attracting little attention, and only a moderate business continues to be reported day by day; but in this case, also prices remain without any alteration, in a steady market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	2,738 bales.
Wheat.....	53,668 cwt.
Linseed	6,297 "
Rapeseed	3,358 "
Gingelly.....	9,493 "
Poppyseed.....	925 "

FREIGHTS are rather weaker. An early January loading steamer of less than 1,400 tons has been fixed under open Charter at 25s. 6d. The Inishowen Head (s) has filled up for Dunkirk at 26s. 3d. for immediate shipment. Speculators are reported to have given room for Continental Ports for April shipment at 23s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has continued firm to-day in sympathy with the advance in Silver above reported, and supported also to some extent by a little tightness in the money market, and by the firm tenor of news from Calcutta. The advance in rates, however, has checked the flow of Merchants' Bills, and there has not been much passing to-day in that line; and the demand for Bank remittance continues very limited, we call the market firm at closing at the following rates:—

	Ready.	Forward. Per Rupee.
Bank Bills on demand..	1s. 4 19-32d.	1s. 4 19-32d. to 9-16d.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-16d.	1s. 4 9-16d. to 27-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 4 11-16d.	1s. 4 21-32d.
Credits do. ..	1s. 4 15-16d.	1s. 4 25-32d. to 1d.
Francs do. ..	177½	177½

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weaker again to-day, and Fours were at one time quoted at 98½ for cash and the next account, and at 98 1-16 for January; but before the market closed, prices had recovered 1-16 per cent., and closed at the improvement, 4½ per cent. Paper is still quoted at 104, nominal.

SHARES.—There has been a more active general demand and a special enquiry at improved rates for some Mill Scrip. In the latter we note an advance of Rs. 40 in James, Greaves at Rs. 690; of Rs. 30 in Coorla, at Rs. 575; of Rs. 20 in Empress, at Rs. 700; of Rs. 15 in Jivraj Balloo, at Rs. 1,025; and Maneckji Petit, at Rs. 1,200; of Rs. 16 in Luckmidas Khimji, at Rs. 950, and Leopold, at Rs. 150; of Rs. 5 in Queen, at Rs. 925; and of Rs. 2½ in David, at Rs. 545; Jamshed Manufacturing have declined Rs. 5, say, to Rs. 315. In Press Shares Mofusil, and New Berar are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 405, and Rs. 505, respectively. New Indian are Rs. 2½ up, at Rs. 82½; Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, are Rs. 75 higher, at Rs. 3,375, and the second issue, Rs. 10 up, at Rs. 850; Bombay Fire are Rs. 15 down, at Rs. 1,050 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	80,000	500	all	13 pct.	990
Bank of Bengal ...	40,000	500	all	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras ...	10,000	500	all	14 do.	825
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£ 100	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. Banking Corporation ...	50,000		all	17½ do.	619
National Bank of India	37,500	$125 $50		5 pct.	130

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,050 xd
Empire Fire Insurance Co		5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	...
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.....	250	5,000	1,000	Rs. 190	2,050

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.....	1,000 / 750	300 / 300	300	10 p.ct.	30
Bradley & Co. Ld.	1,000	150	150	4 p.ct.	151
Bapty Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 16	124 xd
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	375		185	Nil.	5
Bombay Flour Mills ...	400	00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Saw Mills ...	750	500	500	10 p.c.	510
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	600	1,000	1,000	...	75 xdem
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,25	100	100	5	880
Do. (3rd Issue).....	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,350
Bombay Municipal Bonds	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	340
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000			5 p.c.	108
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.		500	500	...	490
Deccan Paper Mills ...	2,000	00	100	Rs. 10	4
Geyer & Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Nil	4 xd
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association		100	60	...	41
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	7
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	45,000	25	25		
Kemp & Co., Ld.	80	250	250	...	150
Marcks & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	300	300	...	340
Napier Mill Co.	4,000	30	175	Rs. 2	347
Nasik Foundry and Co.	300	100	100	Rs. 10	82
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	1,500	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Oriental Telephone Association	5,000	200	60	10 p.c.	10½ xd
Pearce and Co., Ld. ...	5,000	20	20	9 p.c.	120
Port Canning Co.	1,000	10	10	...	...
Royal Flour Mills....	4,000	90	180	Rs. 1	17
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	2,500	100	100	Rs. 9	40 xdem
Soundy & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	Nil	347
Smith Mail and Austin Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs.	51
Tramway Co. Ld.	12,000	100	100	9 p.c.	10½ xd
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	12,500	...	...	...	95 xd
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	1,000	25	...	Rs. 2	95
Western India Fire Insurance Co.	1,000	60	60	Rs. 91	1,325
Wadia Mills	600	10	60	Rs. 10	155 xd
Wadia & Co	600	100	100	all p	

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BISSET—LA TOUCHE—November 20, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Major W. S. S. Bisset, R. E., C.I.E., to Henrietta Mary, (May), eldest daughter of Colonel W. P. La Touche, R. S. C.

DEATH.

NENABAI—November 20, at Nagdevi Road, at her residence, Nenabai, widow of the late Cullianjee Sewjee, aged 80 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GORDON—November 4, at Debrooghur, the wife of H Gordon, of a daughter.

HELPS—November 8, at Ting Ling Tea Estate, the wife of W Helps, of a daughter, prematurely.

LLOYD—November 16, at 25, Marquis street, Calcutta, the wife of Edmond Lloyd, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LEE—HUNSTON—November 13, at Holy Trinity Church, Karachi, by the Rev K M Ecke, Chaplain, Lennie Henry Lee, P W D, to Edith Emily Hunston, eldest daughter of James Hunston, Esq., of Gillingham, Kent.

DEATHS.

HELPS—November 11, at Ting Ling Tea Estate, the dearly loved wife of W Helps, aged 34 years, 1 month, and 11 days.

HELPS—November 12, at Singbulli Tea Estate, the infant daughter of W Helps.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1888.

THE portly yellow book in which the Commissioner of Customs reports upon the trade and commerce of the Bombay Presidency comes somewhat late in the year, but it is, as usual, a valuable compilation, the commercial interest in which is not by any means exhausted in a first examination. Mr. Trevor, in summing up his returns, deals with big figures. The total sea-borne trade of the port of Bombay in 1887-88 amounted in value to over ninety-one crores, an increase of nearly six and a half crores upon the year before, and nearly ten per cent. in excess of the average of the preceding five years. In this the foreign trade is represented by twenty-five and a quarter crores of merchandize imported, with more than twelve crores of treasure, while the exports are valued at nearly thirty-four and a half crores in merchandise, with Rs. 1,13,00,000 in treasure. The returns, it will be seen, point distinctly to a large and continued increase in the commercial activity of the port, and they discourage, as large totals so easily do, misgivings in regard to the well-being of our trade. Many of the imports are exceptional, but they represent reproductive expenditure, the results of which will certainly appear in future returns. The large import of railway material last year may be cited in this connection. It is not likely that for some years to come there will again be an import amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,92,48,000 under the head of railway plant and rolling stock, which is 161 per cent. in excess of the average for five years. Much of this, it is explained, has been imported for the Indian Midland Railway, and when that line and the Bengal-Nagpur are completed imports of railway material will resume their normal bulk. The influence of these new lines, however, will be shown in other columns of the returns, for they will lead to a substantial augmentation of the produce brought down to Bombay for shipment. It will satisfy the anxious member of Parliament who some years since asked the Under-Secretary for India if it were true that the South Mahratta rails came from Belgium to learn that nearly the whole of these imports of railway material were shipped in the United Kingdom. There is much else in the imports of the year that will add largely and permanently to local prosperity. "Greater activity in mill construction" is what the reporter reads in the augmented imports of machinery and mill work, and with this obvious comment he gives the information that the impetus given to the trade surpasses that of all former periods, the value of plant imported amounting to over 94 and a half lakhs, exceeding that of the previous year by nearly twenty-five lakhs, and equal to half as much again as the average for the last five years. Ten years ago the imports of machinery and mill work reached only a little over thirty-nine lakhs. The figures on the export side are somewhat less inviting. The total exports of merchandise were of the value of thirty-five and a half crores, but although this was five and a half lakhs in excess of the year before, the increase was due to re-exports of foreign merchandise, articles of Indian produce showing a decline of nearly one-half per cent. Grain and opium shipments fell off, the former because of short harvests and the latter because of the fiscal barriers which the ingenuity of the Chinaman has constructed against foreign opium, while his home product is enjoying a comparatively free course. The reporter seems unable to keep the exchange question out of his survey. Exchange, he says, has been very favourable to exporters, the average price of the rupee during the year having been the lowest recorded. But people are not quite as certain as they were about the benefit that a low exchange does to the export trade.

The United Kingdom is still the market whence Bombay receives by far the largest part of her imports. Including treasure—over seven crores worth—the imports from the United Kingdom last year were valued at over twenty-five crores, China coming next with imports valued at Rs. 4,11,34,000, of which nearly two crores were in silver. China, it may here be remarked, is, next to the United Kingdom, the largest recipient of Indian produce; but in the export trade of Bombay alone China has the first place, our exports of merchandize thither being returned last year at Rs. 7,62,00,000, while those to the United Kingdom scarcely exceeded seven crores. The chief item of import into Bombay, cotton piece-goods, showed a decrease last year of over one crore in value, the decline being attributed to large stocks from the previous year's heavy supplies, to low exchange, and to Manchester being unable to execute orders from Bombay within a reasonable time on account of heavy engagements with China and elsewhere. The imports from Italy are again larger than those from any other continental country, but forty-seven lakhs of the sixty lakhs' worth consisted of treasure. Imports from France increased from forty-one lakhs to fifty lakhs' worth; from Germany, from six lakhs' to eight-and-a-half lakhs' worth, but this must be only a nominal return, as German goods in large quantities arrive here after transhipment in England or elsewhere. It is interesting to notice how largely the balance is adjusted by some of our customers by shipments of treasure. Abyssinia, for example, paid almost entirely in treasure, her shipments in that form amounting to over two and a half lakhs, while she sent no merchandize worth mentioning. Mozambique sent seven and a half lakhs' worth of merchandise and four and a half lakhs' worth of treasure; Egypt five and a half lakhs of merchandise and eight and a half lakhs in treasure. With the United States the proportion of treasure to merchandise was even greater, being ninety-one and three quarter lakhs to fourteen and a half, and Australia, with three lakhs' worth of merchandise, sent fifty-one lakhs' worth of treasure. The imports from the United States have been considerably affected by the development of the Baku kerosine trade. Imports of the article from America fell off last year by fourteen lakhs though the deficiency was not fully made up by imports from Russia. These, however, increased from six lakhs' worth in 1886 to ten lakhs' worth last year. Recent revelations concerning the manner in which the clove gardens in the island of Pemba are worked by slave labour, with the help of Indian capital, lend an interest to the fact that the value of the cloves imported into Bombay last year were close upon thirty-six and a half lakhs. Much of this, however, like other Zanzibar produce, was re-exported.

On the export side of the return the leading changes are an increase of sixty-one lakhs in the value of the exports of raw cotton to the United Kingdom, and a falling off of fifty-two lakhs in the value of the wheat exports thither. Italy, which has in recent years been our principal continental wheat customer, took in seventy-six lakhs worth less than in the year before. The chief feature in the trade with China was a decree of more than eighty-six lakhs in the value of the opium exports; but on the other hand there was an increase of thirty-one lakhs in the value of the cotton yarns shipped to China. In Japan there has been a noteworthy growth in the trade in Indian yarns, the value of the exports thither having been sixty-seven and a half lakhs, or nearly double those of the year before. In some of our markets the trade in Indian cotton piece-goods and re-exported English goods is distributed in a noteworthy way. Thus in Zanzibar the division is almost exactly equal, the exports of Indian grey goods being returned at Rs. 13,24,219 and foreign piece-goods, coloured, at Rs. 13,14,144. In Persia, however, there is an enormous difference between the position of the two classes of goods on the market. The imports of Indian piece-goods, into that country, last year were returned at a little over Rs. 80,000, while the European and American piece-goods re-exported to Persia from Bombay were valued at nearly sixty-five and a half lakhs. In Turkey in Asia the discrepancy is not so large, but it is still large. Can Lord Salisbury, who promised us great results from the opening of the Karun river to navigation, promise us an easy inlet and a wide market for Indian piece-goods in the dominions of the Shah and the Sultan? Our exports of piece-goods are growing rapidly, last year's aggregate value, sixty-seven and a half lakhs, being an increase of nearly 33 per cent. on the year previous. The returns do not indicate how much of the increase was in Indian manufactures, but the fact that it was distributed chiefly between Aden and the African markets shows that the bulk of it was of local make. The returns bear striking testimony to the growth of the yarn industry of Bombay. The value of the exports was sixty-five and a half lakhs above those of 1886-87, and 65 per cent. above the average of the last five years. And with the number of new mills and mills in contemplation or under construction in Bombay the growth is not likely to reach its limits for some time to come. The reporter foresees a time when wool spinning and weaving will have an important place in our local industries. One mill is in course of construction in Bombay, and its fortunes will be watched with interest.

WE are glad to see that Mr. F. Greenwood writes incisively, and with good sense warns the Salisbury Ministry—of which he is so staunch a supporter—against the mistake of joining Prince Bismarck in a crusade for the extirpation of slavery in Africa by fire and sword. The fact that we should in that case find ourselves making common cause with the Italians, who have got into difficulties with the Abyssinians which are a little embarrassing, and are in petulant controversy with M. Goblet about the validity of the Capitulations in Massowah is not at all calculated to diminish the weight of the arguments which the ex-editor of the *St. James's Gazette* urges with so much force against a policy of wild adventure in the African interior. Whatever may now be said of the Arab slave-hunters and slave-dealers there is no reason to suppose that their villainy has increased to any appreciable degree since Prince Bismarck took up the idea of securing a large zone of African territory for German enterprize. The Iron Chancellor invites England to join in an attempt to put down the slave trade by "a rifle and rocket campaign"—the wholesale destruction of villages, and free executions along the coast and in the interior. There seems to be very good reason to believe that the uprising against the German intruders on the Zanzibar region is due to their bungling and brutality. As Mr. Greenwood puts it "Suppose that Prince Bismarck's fellow countrymen in Africa have been 'standing no nonsense' a little too much and 'making short work of it' with a bad imitation of the Chancellor's energy and with none of his prudence, and suppose that, in consequence, there has been not only more swagger but more shooting than enough. Stories to that effect have been told; good reasons could be given for regarding them as not improbable, and if they are true, what then?" Why that those who make the quarrel should be the only men to fight. It is not our business to punish the Africans who resisted and resented the arrogance of the clerks of the German company. It is stated that those unmannerly colonists entered a mosque accompanied by a dog, and that when they were refused an immediate interview with a local magnate they broke into his harem and insulted his womankind. If the general indignation has led to the flight of the aggressors it may be the business of the German Government to teach the benighted natives a lesson, but it is to our interest to make all concerned understand that we have no hand act or part in such provocations. It is, of course, difficult to keep one's house from catching fire when a neighbour has set his in a blaze. But the wisest thing to do is to prevent the conflagration from spreading, and not to throw petroleum upon the flames and bring about a general flare up. As it is the ten thousand British subjects, most of whom hailing from Western India, who were trading peacefully on the Zanzibar Coast, are in imminent danger of ruin and massacre owing to "the crude and unnecessary pistolling" to which the German East African Company has had premature recourse. The area of confusion should be restricted as far as possible; it would be very impolitic to extend it. We can gain nothing by vengeful expeditions into the interior. The African Savage would be driven to make common cause with the Arab-traders if anything like a general European crusade threatened the independence and even the existence of both. It is not to our interest to establish a blood feud with the populations with which it is the object of the British Company to establish friendly relations with a view to peaceful trade. To burn native villages is easy enough, and to shoot down all who offer resistance is not more difficult; but the distances are immense, and evasion easy. Stanley, who was never anxious to acquire the reputation of a humanitarian, learned by experience that fighting one's way does not pay in Africa. Mr. H. H. Johnston in the current *Fortnightly

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BUYING OUT THE IRISH LANDLORDS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Mr. Balfour being confined to his bed with a chill, was unable to attend the House of Commons last night. The Solicitor General for Ireland therefore introduced the Bill asking five millions for the extension of the Land Purchase Act, and in doing so urged the signal success that had hitherto attended it.

Mr. Gladstone opposed the Bill, as tending to make the State the immediate landlord. He affirmed that the necessity to deal with arrears in Ireland was more urgent than the Crofters, where it had been granted.

Mr. Goschen said that the Land Purchase Act had been steadily pacifying Ireland by creating peasant proprietorship.

The debate was then adjourned.

CRITICAL CONDITION OF MR. BRIGHT.

Mr. John Bright is in a critical condition suffering from bronchitis and extreme weakness.

THE EMPRESS FREDERICK AT WINDSOR.

The Empress Frederick and her daughters have arrived at Windsor Castle. Their reception since landing has been most hearty.

OBITUARY.

Lord Portman is dead.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN Nov. 20

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind with the outward English Mails of the 9th instant left here for Bombay to-day at noon, and the s. s. *Massilia* for Colombo and Australia at 1 p.m. to-day.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 20.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Dufferin will reach Allahabad at 1-42 p.m. tomorrow (Wednesday). The party will halt 48 minutes for luncheon, and then proceed on to Dacca.

THE COMING VICEROY.

A somewhat well-grounded rumour prevails that the Marquis of Lansdowne intends remaining at Calcutta for six months after his arrival.

THE SAINT ANDREW'S DINNER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

At the Saint Andrew's dinner, besides the Hon'ble Alexander Wilson, chairman, the following speakers will address :—Doctor McLeod Crouper will propose the Land O. Cakes ; the Hon'ble J. Westland will propose the pious memory ; Mr. Erskine will propose the Lasses, Mr. Ncinnes replying on behalf of the ladies. Mr. Patterson will propose our guests, to which Sir Steuart Bayley replies. The usual loyal toasts, with an additional one of the Viceroy and the land we live in, will be proposed by the Chairman. The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava will reply on his own behalf. The dinner will be the largest of its kind ever held in the Town-hall.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 20.

At to-day's sitting of the Crawford Commission Madeo said he was a shroff of Poona. He knew last witness in Nagar and had met him last summer in June. He thought he asked present witness where Hanmantrao lived. Witness informed him that Chowbal the last witness conversed with Hanmantrao in witness' presence. He had had dealings himself with Hanmantrao who owed him Rs. 1,200.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity witness said he came to the Court this morning with Joshi. He had first made a statement to Mr. Ommaney in October. He had not told anybody before he was sent for by Mr. Ommaney.

Cross-examined by Mr. Latham witness said that he had been to Poona three or four days before he was summoned by Mr. Ommaney.

Questioned by the court he stated he did not know the street in which Hanmantrao lived.

The President then addressing the Advocate General said that this appeared to be a convenient time for saying that previously all questions of admissibility of evidence had been left to counsel now, however the court would decide for the future. The Court would not receive any document or witness if not included in the list delivered 3 clear days before the sitting except on special application.

THE TAMBAY CASE.

In the next case, Tambay's, Mr. Latham addressed the court at length pointing out his supersession. Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity witness explained that there were more supersessions in Mr. Robertsons time. This witness could not mention a single instance of a man being appointed in Mr. Robertson's time merely by seniority without merit. though he considered in reply to Mr. Inverarity that he ought to have been appointed over seven men who were his seniors. Witness said he had lent money at 6 per cent. The President remarked that interest in the other side of India was very different.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE UNKARJI FAIR.

LOSS OF THIRTY-FIVE LIVES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Nov. 20.

The annual Fair at Unkarji, a place five miles off from Bariwaha, and which is now being held drew hundreds of Hindu pilgrims from the surrounding villages for the purpose of worshipping the Mahadev idol situated in a temple built on a rock surrounded entirely by the waters of the Nerbudda river. A ferry boat containing fifty persons, while returning from Bariwaha, struck against a rock close to the shore where the water was deep, the consequence being that about thirty-five lives were lost, and a dozen saved by swimming.

CONGRESS MEETING IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, Nov. 20.

At a Congress meeting held here this evening, the audience was composed of Hindus and Muhommedans to the number of about 1,000. Khan Bahadur Durmohammad Khan Rais, Honorary Magistrate, Municipal Commissioner, and Government pensioner, presided. Mr. Bhimji spoke and quoted various authorities as to the aims of the Congress being in accordance with the wishes of Government and beneficial to Mohamedans. Cheers for the Queen-Empress, the Viceroy, the Lieut-Governor, the Congress, the Chairman, and the Lecturer brought the proceedings to a close.

THE HYDERABAD RACES.

(SECOND DAY.)

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 20,

The second day of the Hyderabad Races attracted a great attendance, the Stand and Ring being crowded. H. H. the Nizam was present, as also the Resident, and the Minister. The sport was good ; there were two or three upsets, and the Bookmakers had a bad time of it.

GRAND STAND PLATE.

Captain Hanwell's Crusader, 11st, Melton ... w. o.

The next was the Substitution Stakes with the following result :—

Mr. N.'s Young Nadershah, 8st 3lb, Greenhalgh 1
Mr. Farmer's Plebian, 8st., Ramdrum ... 2
Chief of Mudhol's Mintmaster, 8st. 8lbs. ... 3

Young Nadershad romped home a winner by two lengths. Time 1m. 55½secs.

The third race was the Golconda Plate.

Dr. Bull's Corinthian, 7st., Jessa 1
Mr. Earnest's Gillaroo, 8st., Kendall ... 2
Mr. Dignum's Charles Stuart, 7st. 7lb. ... 3

This was won in a canter by two longths. Time 1 min. 50 secs.

The Nizam's Gold Cup was next run for.

Mr. Farmer's Napier, 6st. 2lb., Pillaji ... 1
The Chief of Mudhol's Dictator, 8st. 8lb., Vinall 2
Hyderabad Confederacy Scimitar, 8st. 4lb., Luchmon 3

Napier won comfortably by two lengths. Time 2 min. 56 sec.

Morris which was ridden by Bowen stumbled over a dog near the distance while running well. The rider was badly shaken.

The Merchant's Purse came next.

Mr. Ernest's Gillarao 8 st. 12 lbs.. Vinall ... w. o.

The Pony Scurry resulted as follows :—

Mr. Dale's Juvenal 8st. Kendall 1
Mr. Dignum's Surprise 10 st. Wool 2
Framjee Dorabjee's Sivajee 8st. 8lbs. 3

This was won by two lengths in half time—1 min. and 10½ secs.

The last Race resulted in the following order.

Captain Morris' Gold Leaf, 9 st. 7 lbs. ... 1
Mr. S. A. W's Benevolence, 7st. 5 lbs., Oomer 2
Mr. M. C. M's Ringleader, 8 st. 12 lbs. ... 3

This was won easily by two lengths, and a good race for second place. Time, 2 mins. 19 secs. Bowen broke his collar-bone, and was removed to hospital.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Bombay mails of the 3rd instant, were delivered in London to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel, arrival here yesterday evening one day before due date.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19.

The Anchor Line steamer Nubia, left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson, left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo yesterday morning.

LISBON, Nov. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, passed here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Nov. 19.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Henzada, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here yesterday evening.

The City Line steamer City of Carthage, left here for Bombay on the evening of the 17th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia outward bound from Glasgow and Liverpool left to-day for Bombay.

PENANG, Nov. 19.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Elektra, from Hongkong left to-day for Bombay.

The Italian steamer Bormida left here to-day for Bombay.

COLOMBO, Nov. 20.

Mail steamer Khedive from Calcutta, Valletta from Australia and Ganges from Aden arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera 4 9-16

The Manchester market has been firm but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight... 1s. 4¼d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account..... 96⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes..... 82
4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 67½
4½ per cent. „ 71½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....106
Bar Silver 43½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 20.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, Nov. 19.

10 p.m. ... ... 77·2

TUESDAY, Nov. 20.

6 a.m. ... ... 73·6
10 a.m. ... ... 77·5
2 p.m. ... ... 84·4
4 p.m. ... ... 83·6

The Electrician gives some interesting details of an electric tramcar built by Messrs. Phillippart Brothers, of Paris, and now being run between La Place de l'Etoile and La Porte Maillot, of that city, by the Compagnie Generale des Omnibus. The car which, fully equipped and with 50 passengers on board, weighs about nine tons, is fitted with 144 cells of the Faure, Sellon, Volckmar type, divided into four groups of 36 cells each, from which the current driving the motor, is derived. These cells can in actual practice furnish power at the rate of 40 horse-power effective for six hours. The motor, which is of the Siemens type is placed at the forward end of the vehicle, and runs at from 1,000 to 1,200 revolutions per minute. The speed of the car is regulated by altering, by means of a switch, the grouping of the accumulators, and four different speeds can be obtained. The car is also lighted electrically by means of six incandescent lamps of 10 candle power.

At the Central Criminal Court on the 27th ult. James Young, was indicted for feloniously shooting at Edgar Woolley, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. The prosecutor it will be remembered was the brother of a draper at Merton, and the daughter of the prisoner, who was twenty years of age, was in the service of the brother. She was ruined by the prosecutor, and on 1st September the prisoner went to the shop at Merton and asked the prosecutor if he intended to marry his daughter, and he refused. In a state of excitement the prisoner fired two barrels of a revolver at the prosecutor, but no serious injury was inflicted. The prosecutor admitted that he had ruined another young woman whom he had since married. The brother of the prosecutor said the prosecutor managed his business at Merton when he was absent. He advised him to marry Miss Young, but he said he could not do so as he was engaged to be married to another young lady. The learned Judge said he could not see how a conviction for unlawful wounding could be avoided, and he should let the prisoner out upon his own recognisances. The decision was received with applause, and the prisoner was ordered to be discharged.

QUETTA AUTUMN RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, Nov. 14.

This annual meeting was brought off most successfully on the 25th and 27th October ; the lotteries, though not quite as good as those generally associated with the Quetta races, went off well, more especially those on the second day's racing. Favourites had a rough time of it on both days, no less than six going down before less fancied candidates. The attendance on both days was very good, the men of the various regiments in garrison turning out in force, and a Totalisator on the ground appeared to be doing great business. Proceedings opened on the first day with the "Trial Stakes," which resulted in the greatest upset of the meeting. Mr. Bruce's Messenger, who was looked upon as a moral, and sold for Rs. 400 in a Rs. 600 ticket lottery, being beaten by the Peshin pony Phil, who appeared to be dead beat after going half the distance, but coming again, he caught Messenger in front of the Stand, and won an exciting race by a head. The "Pony Plate" proved the certainty it looked for Greyleg, who has been quite invincible in all the pony races about these parts during the present season, and then four Arabs were stripped for the "Derby," the favourite being a good-looking colt named Garymede, who would probably have won, had he not lost several lengths by running wide at the first bend. This he could never quite make up again, and was beaten two lenghts by Mr. Cook's Soheil. In the next race the "Hay and Corn Stakes" for local horses, another hot favourite was upset, Venice being well beaten by Panther who, getting off with a flying start, came along all the way and won easily, the favourite being second. In the "Lilliput" which followed opinion seemed pretty equally divided between Hobart and Pygmalion, but in the result the former won easily, this giving Mr. Barry his third running mount of the day. A good day's sport finished up with the "Welter" in which the popular honorary secretary's waler Saunterer had only to canter to beat his two very moderate opponents. The second day's racing commenced with the "Cesarewitch," a handicap for all horses, and in this again a hot favourite went down in Saunterer, who was dead beat after going a mile and a half, and Soheil, coming to the front, won pretty easily from Probationer. The "Grand National," a chase for all ponies followed, Pilgrim being made favourite and winning easily, though the result might have been different if Joey had not made a mess of it at the in and off when going well and leading some lengths. The next race, the "Polo Scurry," was a pretty one, the starters all keeping well together to the distance where Delilah and Bartimœus came out, the former winning after a good race home. The "Selling Stakes," which followed, proved the good thing it looked for Panther, and the meeting wound up well. The "Pony Handicap," for which seven faced the starter, Greyleg being made the favourite, but he met his match this time in Venice who, in receipt of 16lbs., won pretty easily by two lengths, this bringing a most successful meeting to a conclusion. These races were held for the first time under the new C. T. C. rules, which by no means seemed to give general satisfaction, and it is to be hoped that in future they will be held under the W. I. T. C. rules as they always have been heretofore. The following are the details of the racing :—

FIRST DAY.

"TRIAL STAKES."—For all maiden ponies, Rs. 150—Distance, ½ mile.

Mr Knatchbull's c a p Phil, 10st 2lb, Mr Barrey..... 1
Mr Bruce's g a p Messenger, 10st 2lb, Mr Stewart... 2
Mr Pritchard's g c b y Bartimœus, 8st 11lb, Mr Alfonso 3
Mr Pollard's b c b p Thelrow, 10st 4lb, Owner 0
Mr McKenzie's g a h Diadem, 10st 2lb, Owner..... 0

Messenger came to the front early in the race, and appeared to be winning easily, but he was collared opposite the Stand by Phil, who won a good race by a head.

In a lottery value Rs. 1,090 Messenger, the favourite, sold for Rs. 400, Phil selling for Rs 30.

"PONY PLATE."—Rs. 350 and Rs. 50 to the second. For all ponies. Distance, ¼ mile.

Mr. Bruce's g a p Greyleg, 11st 2 lb, Mr. Barry 1
Mr. Barry's b a p Hobart, 9st 11lb, Mr. Randolph... 2
Mr. Cook's g c b p Blue Blood, 10st 3lb, Mr. Stewart. 3
Mr. Pollard's c c b m Atalanta, 10st 2lb, Owner 0
Capt. Picot's b c b p Prince, 10st 11lb, Mr. Beatty ... 0

Won in a canter ; a length between second and third Time, 91 sec.

In a lottery value Rs. 765 Greyleg, the favourite, sold for Rs. 250.

"QUETTA DERBY."—Rs. 450 for Arabs and C B's—Distance, 1 mile.

Mr Cook's b a p Soheil, 9st 8lb, Mr Stewart..... 1
Mr Barry's b a c Garymede, 9st 6lb, Owner..... 2
Mr Randolph's b a h Probationer, 10st 7lb, Owner... 3
Capt Franci's br a h Mars, 10st 7lb, Mr Pollard..... 0

Won by 2 lengths.

In a lottery value Rs. 890, Garymede, the favourite, sold for Rs. 200. Soheil for Rs. 75.

"HAY AND CORN STAKES."—Rs. 150 for Arabs and C B's. Distance, 5 furlongs.

Capt Phillipp's c a g Panther, 10st 4lb, Capt Conyngham 1
Mr Randolph's c a c Venice, (late Idea) 8st 12lb, Major James 2
Mr De Brath's c a p Turk, 10st, Owner..... 0
Mr Wood's b c b m Myrtle, 10st 4lb, Mr McKenzie. 0
Mr Pollard's b a g Orion, 10st 4lb, Owner 0

Panther got the best of the start, and making the whole of the running won easily by 3 lengths. In a lottery, value Rs. 1,074 Venice the favourite, sold for Rs. 300, Panther selling for Rs. 60.

"THE LILLIPUTS Rs 100."—For all ponies 13-1 and under. Distance, 3 furlongs.

Mr Barry's b a p Hobart, 10st 7lb, Owner 1
Mr Pollard's c c b p Pygmalion, 8st 10lb, Native..... 2
Mr Pritchard's g c b p Bartimœus, 9st 4lb Mr Mackenzie 3
Mr Cook's g a p Shamlan, 9st 4lb, Mr Stewart..... 0
Capt Francis' b a b g Rip, 9st 8lb, Mr Randolph .. 0

Won easily by 3 lengths, ahead between second and third.

In a lottery, value Rs. 757, Hobart and Pygmalion both sold for Rs. 130.

"THE WELTER RACE.—Rs. 200."—For all horses Distance, 1¼ miles.

Capt Francis' b w g Saunterer, Mr Randolph 1
Mr Wood's b c b m Myrtle, Mr Mackenzie 2
Mr Pollard's br w m Lassie, Owner 3

Saunterer led throughout and won in a canter.

SECOND DAY.

"THE CESAREWITCH."—Rs. 300 and Rs. 50 to second handicap for all horses, twice R. C. Distance, about 1¼ miles.

Mr Cook's b a p Soheil, 8st 7lb, Mr Stewart 1
Mr Randolph's b a b Probationer, 8st, Major James .. 2
Capt Francis' b w g Saunterer 11st 7lb, Mr Randolph 3
Mr Barry's b a c Garymede, 8st 4lb, Native 0
Mr Wood's b c b m Myrtle, 7st 7lb, Native 0

Saunterer made the running for a mile and a half, when he was beaten, and Soheil came to the front attended by Probationer, the former winning by 2 lengths.

In a lottery, value Rs. 955 Saunterer, the favourite, sold for Rs. 280 ; Soheil selling for Rs. 80.

"THE GRAND NATIONAL."—Rs. 300 and Rs. 50 to second. For all ponies. S. C.

Capt Newton King's g a p Pilgrim, 10st 6lb, Mr Randolph 1
Mr Medlicott's b c b p Autocrat, 9st 11lb, Mr Jenour 2
Mr Kettlewell's g a p Joey, 10st 6lb, Capt Conyngham 3
Mr McKenzie's g a p Diadem, 9st 11lb, Owner 0
Mr Beatty's b c b m Lolah, 8st 9lb, Owner 0
Mr Cook's g c b p Blueblood, 9st 13lb, Mr Stewart... 0

Joey led until the in and off where he refused, as did all the others, except Pilgrim, who thus got a long lead which he kept to the end and won in a canter.

In a lottery, value Rs. 1,015, Pilgrim, the favourite, sold for Rs. 180.

"POLO SCURRY."—Rs. 100. Distance, 3 furlongs.

Capt Thomas' b c b m Delilah, 11st, Capt Conyngham 1
Mr Pritchard's g c b p Bartimœus, 11st, Mr Randolph 2
Mr Pollard's b c b p Thelbrow 11st, Owner 0
Mr Pollard's c c b p Pygmalion, 11st, Mr Roone..... 0
Mr Russell's e c b m Amber, 11st, Mr Gordon..... 0
Mr Well-Coote's b c b p Mooltan, 11st, Owner..... 0

They all ran together to the distance when Delilah and Bartimœus drew out, and a good race home resulted in favour of Delilah by a length.

In a lottery, value Rs. 1,335, Bartimœus the favourite, sold for Rs. 230 ; Delilah selling for Rs. 135.

"SELLING STAKES."—Rs. 150. For Arab's and C. B's Distance, 5 furlongs.

Capt Phillipp's c a g Panther, 9st, Mr Barry..... 1
Mr Stevenson's g a g Grey Friar, 11st, Mr Randolph 2
Mr Wood's b c b m Myrtle, 10st 7lb, Mr Gordon..... 3
Mr De Brath's c a p Turk, 10st 7lb, Owner 0
Mr McKenzie's g a p Diadem, 9st 7lb, Owner 0

Panther got the worst of the start, but soon worked his way to the front, and catching Grey Friar, who was leading at the ¼ mile post, went on and won in a canter by 3 lengths ; a good third.

In a lottery, value Rs. 1,135, Panther, the favourite, sold for Rs. 365.

PONY HANDICAP.—Rs. 220, and Rs. 30 to the second. —Distance, ¾ mile.

Mr Randolph's c a p Venice (late Idea), 9st 12lb, Owner 1
Mr Bruce's g a p Greyleg, 11lb, Mr Barry 2
Do g a p Messenger, 9st 5lb, Native..... 0
Mr Cook's g c b p Bluebl)od, 9st 5lb, Mr Stewart.... 0
Mr Pollard's c c b m Atalanta, 7st 6lb, Native 0
Mr Pritchard's g e b p Bartimœus, 7st 4lb, Native... 0
Mr Knatchbull's c a p Phil, 9st 5lb, Owner..... 0

Venice went to the front early in the race, and stalling off Greyleg's challenge from the distance won easily by 2 lengths.

In a lottery, value Rs. 1,200, Mr. Bruce's stable the favourites sold for Rs. 250 ; Venice selling for Rs. 150.

MACCABE AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

FREDERIC MACCABE, whom most of us remember from the days of our early youth, is paying a short visit to Bombay, and delighting large audiences nightly with his ever fresh and ever sprightly performances. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Maccabe has been so long before the public it is generally admitted that as an entertainer he is still young, and that while behind the footlights he still enjoys himself as much as any member of the audience. The programme, which is subject to slight variations each evening, includes the popular entertainer's best performances—his essays in ventriloquism and his comic sketch of the street minstrel. During the earlier part of the entertainment the audience is kept in a continuous row of laughter ; during the latter they have a pleasant variety, Mr. Maccabe being joined by a gifted and attractive young lady, M'dlle Minnia, by whose aid a pleasant little sketch is given, and one or two remarkably pretty dances are introduced.

BUTLER'S ANALOGY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *Pioneer* is wrong. The Governor of Bombay has not declared Butler's Analogy "im moral." All that H. E. in Council has asserted is—that a "distinguished" person has insinuated that "Butler's first chapter of the Analogy" (mark—not the first chapter of Butler's Analogy) "dealing with negative ideas only is a dangerous weapon in the hands of an unscrupulous lecturer before ignorant classes in these times of advanced materialism." You will see, sir, that there is not a word in this sentence imputing immorality to the immortal Butler !

The sting (if there be any sting at all in the utterance) is directed against "unscrupulous lecturers, ignorant classes, and advanced materialism," but who the "ignorant classes" are or why "lecturers" should be unscrupulous especially in these times of advanced materialism is not explained. Is it the "materialism" that produces "ignorance" or unscrupulousness"—or both ? and if so, why should such "materialism" be described as "advanced !" To these questions the supreme authority of "the Kingdom" vouchsafes no answer. All we know for certain is that H. E. in Council has been told by a "distinguished" person that the first chapter of the Analogy in the hands of *unscrupulous* persons in the presence of *ignorant* people is a dangerous weapon. In other hands before other classes there is no danger whatever ! Surely, then, the safest course would be to remove these unscrupulous persons and dissipate ignorance, but this course does not commend itself to H. E. in Council. He prefers to invite the University to share "the assistance Government have derived from outside criticism" in the demolition of Butler whose sermons, we are solmenly told, are only "fragments of a system."

No one knows what action the University will take in the matter—but meantime every one is asking what is wrong in Butler's first chapter ? Properly read there is nothing wrong in it, and how an unscrupulous lecturer could convert it into a dangerous weapon has not been explained. Like all deep thinkers, Butler is sometimes slightly confused in his use of words, and this confusion is no doubt most marked in his opening chapter. But Butler's main position no thinker can mistake. He shows us clearly (1) that there is such a thing as growth or development in religion, (2) that Christianity is not a desolating negation, (3) that Christ's atonement is a part of, or of a piece with, God's moral government of the world.

Of course the confusion, a blunder to which the Government letter points, is Butler's omission of "Resurrection" in dealing with the question of Immortality. The Christian Bishop for the moment forgot his creed, confounded "continuance" with our "fell identity" and excluded our "variable body" from "the living being ourselves" throwing the weight of his argument on what is known as "Metaphysical Immortality."

His initial proposition, viz., that we are to exist hereafter in a state as different from our present as this is from our state in infancy or in the womb is but according to the analogy of nature—is clearly the proposition that belonga to his system—and it is difficult to see how even an unscrupulous Professor can mistake or pervert it, especially as throughout the chapter (in spite of such confusions as "we, *i.e.*, our living powers"). Butler leans to Leibnitz's idea that the soul is an atom or monad capable of surviving dissolution. Of course, Butler ought to have declared clearly that our (variable) body in some form or shape is one of the three "co-essentials of Real Being" the other two being our "force or forces"—and the (invariable) element of our individuality, identity, or law.

To prevent any misapprehension as to "the system" dealt with in the sermons, I would suggest that the reading of the Preface be made compulsory.

Nov. 20. P. J.

A NEW SUGGESTION TO LIGHT THE CLOCK TOWER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A few months ago the University applied to the Municipality for grants in order to light the University Clock Tower. I mean to suggest a scheme to the learned Syndicate.

The *viva voce* examination of the University begins to-day, and the students are put to unnecessary trouble and expense to go every day for a fortnight or month to consult the notice boards about the oral examination. Each student has to pay at least two annas every day for tram hire until he finds his name on the notice board. That is, to get this information, he has to spend about Rs. 2 or more, and besides that a useless expenditure of energy. Each of these candidates will be very willing to pay 4 annas (if they are spared this trouble and expense) to the University authorities in case the Registrar will forward to each candidate a post-card informing him about the place and time of his oral examination. There are about seven thousand candidates for the various examinations ; if each pays 4 annas, the total amount will be Rs. 1,750. With this Rs. 1,750 nearly 437 maunds of cocoanut oil, the most ordinary and effectual illuminant, can be got. The lamp in the tower cannot require more than 1¼ maund daily. So these 437 maunds will serve the tower for 874 days, that is, for more than two years. Moreover, in all the examinations the University makes a clear profit of something like Rs. 5,000. I think these Rs. 5,000 and the Rs. 1,750 from the fees collected as suggested above will be sufficient to light the tower, and to do many other useful services.

Nov. 20. CAPIO LUMEN.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Re.1-4

THE ARRIVAL OF LORD LANSDOWNE.

THE following *Government Gazette* extraordinary was issued last night :—

Bombay Castle, 15th November 1888.

The Most Honourable the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., appointed by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress to be Viceroy and Governor-General of India, is expected to arrive in Bombay on or about the 3rd December 1888 by the P. & O. S. N. Company's Steam-ship Sutlej, and will be received on arrival with all the Naval and Military honors due to his high position.

2. As soon as the Sutlej is signalled from the Light House, three guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at an interval of ten seconds each.

3. At 7-15 a.m., a deputation consisting of the Chief Secretary to Government, the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor, and one of his Excellency's Aides-de-Camp, will proceed on board the Sutlej under arrangements to be made by the Director of the Indian Marine.

4. The Marquis of Lansdowne will leave the Sutlej at 7-30 a.m., and the Director of the Indian Marine should be requested to consult with His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, or with the Senior Naval Officer at the Station, in the absence of His Excellency, and to act in concert with him in arranging the details of His Lordship's disembarkation at the Apollo Bander. The arrangements for landing at the Bandar will be made by the Director of the Indian Marine. All other arrangements on the Bandar will be made by the Public Works Department.

5' On His Lordship's arrival at the steps of the Bandar, a Salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery. A Guard of Honour of British Infantry, with Band and Colours, will be drawn up, and the road from the Bandar to the Statue of the Queen-Empress will be lined by troops of the Garrison. A Guard of Honour of Bombay Infantry with Band and Colours will be at Government House, Malabar Point.

6. His Lordship will be received at the Bandar by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief and Staff ; and by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in India, if in Bombay, by the Chief Justice of Bombay, the Lord Bishop, the Members of Council, the Judges of the High Court, the Additional Members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, the Secretaries to Government, the Senior Naval Officer at the Station in the absence of His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Bombay District, the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Director of the Indian Marine, the Private Secretary and the Staff of His Excellency the Governor, the Municipal Commissioner, the Sheriff of Bombay, the Under-Secretaries to Government, and the Heads of Departments, Civil and Military, or by such of the above high officials as are then in the Presidency Town, for whom a space marked A will be reserved.

7. The Consular representatives of Foreign Governments are invited to be present on the occasion, and a space marked B will be reserved for them at the Bandar.

8. All officers of Her Majesty's Services, Civil, Naval, Military and the Indian Marine, then in Bombay, and not otherwise on duty, are desired to attend. To all such who wish to attend cards of admission to space C will be supplied on application to the Executive Engineer of the Presidency. The same officer will also issue cards of admission to space A to any Heads of Departments, not specified by name in paragraph 6, who may intimate that they will be present. For the Consular representatives and all others mentioned above no cards will be necessary. As far as accommodation in space D is available, it will be allotted to any Ladies or Gentlemen who may apply for tickets to the Executive Engineer.

9. As the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay has expressed its desire to the Government to present an address to His Excellency on his arrival, a space marked E will be reserved on the Bandar to which the Viceroy and Governor-General elect will be conducted, and where he will be received by the representatives of the Corporation. The Executive Engineer will send a card of admission to each member of the Corporation whose name is communicated to him by the President of the Corporation.

10. His Lordship will, after the presentation of the Address proceed direct to Government House, Malabar Point, by the route lined by troops, escorted by a detachment of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, and the Bombay Light Horse. No procession of carriages will be formed in consequence of the limited space outside the Bandar. The Commissioner of Police will maintain order and keep the streets clear.

11. His Lordship will be received by His Excellency the Governor on the steps of the staircase at Government House.

12. Full Dress will be worn by all officers of Government entitled to wear uniform, and morning dress by all others.

MILITARY NEWS.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT A. C. M. WATERFIELD, attached to the 15th Bengal Cavalry, has been retransferred to the 11th Bengal Lancers.

LIEUTENANT H. C. MACTIER, attached to the 10th Bengal Infantry, has been appointed officiating Wing Officer, 28th Punjab Infantry.

MAJOR R. H. TYACKE, 1st Battalion Border Regiment, has been promoted to half-pay lieutenant-colonelcy from the 19th November, 1888, and proceeds home accordingly.

ON arrival in India, the undermentioned officers of Royal Engineers are attached to the Military Works Department and posted as follows :—Lieutenant F. E. G. Skey to the Meerut Command. Lieutenant P. J. F. Macaulay to the Sirhind and Lahore Command.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT R. E. UNWIN, Suffolk Regiment, attached to the 31st Madras Infantry, who has been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Madras Staff Corps, is posted to the 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, pending orders from his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief as to his final disposal.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

REPORTS received by Government concerning the condition of the crops and the prospects of the season in Guzerat have caused Governments to issue the following resolution :—

The reports above received may be regarded as very satisfactory, pointing as they do to a marked improvement in the condition of the crops and the prospects of the season.

The heavy rain which fell so opportunely in Gujarat on the 9th and 10th instant, has had a most beneficial effect in reviving the crops where sown, in enabling planting operations to be undertaken, and in diminishing apprehensions concerning any possible severe scarcity. It is to be trusted that now all apprehension of serious distress over a considerable area may be dismissed and that though unfortunately in some limited tracts of country scarcity may be expected both in crops and water-supply, it may be hoped that the season throughout the greater portion of Gujarart will be moderately good.

In Kaira and Ahmedabad measures had been taken and schemes prepared to provide labour for the indigent portion of the population on roads, tank and well excavations and clearance and other relief works, at the cost partly of Provincial and partly of Local Funds, in the case of need arising for the starting of such works, but it may now be hoped that the necessity for any extensive measures of relief will not occur.

The fall in prices of grain and the maintenance of the rate of wages reported by the Collector of Ahmedabad in his telegram of the 12th instant are satisfactory.

THE SOUTER MEMORIAL FUND.

The following sums have been paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the above fund :—

	Rs.
His Highness The Nizam, G. C. S. I. ...	1,000
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I....	500
	1,500
Amount previously acknowledged ...	26096
Total Rupees.....	27,596

DOSABHAI FRAMJEE.
R. M. SAYANI.
F. W. BARROW.
HURKISONDAS NUROTUMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries to the Fund.

MARRIAGE OF MAJOR BISSET AND MISS LA TOUCHE.

THE wedding of Major Bisset, C.I.E., to Miss May La Touche, daughter of Colonel W. P. La Touche, was celebrated yesterday afternoon in St. Thomas' Cathedral, and was attended by a very large concourse of friends of the contracting parties. In keeping with the occasion, the Cathedral was very becomingly decorated with flowers and foliage. The entrance at the west door was carpeted with red cloth, which was continued up the middle aisle, while the altar was prettily decked with boquets. The ceremony was fixed for a quarter to three, but sometime before that hour the employés of the B. B. and C. I. Railway offices, European as well as native, had crowded into the Cathedral, and had taken possession of the east aisle. Major Bisset, attired in the uniform of the Royal Engineers, and wearing two decorations, among which the Afghan Medal was conspicuous, was accompanied by Captain Constable, R.E., the best man. Among those who were present we observed Brigadier-General Mrs. and Miss La Touche, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sleater, Sir Charles Sargeant, the Bishop of Bombay, Colonel and Mrs. Bisset, Mr. and Mrs. Wyer, Dr., Mrs., and Miss Hojel, Mr. Propert, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, General White, Major Firebrace, Mr. and Mrs. Duxbury, the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, Mr. and Mrs. Jardine, Mr. and Miss Parsons, the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam, Colonel Westmacott Col. Cunningham, Col. Moberly, Majors Baird, Forjett, and Wilford, Messrs. Beaufort, Kirkpatrick, Lang, and Best, Mr. and Mrs. Luard, Mr., Mrs., and Miss O'Connell, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Penny, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, Major and Mrs. Martin, Dr. and Mrs. W. K. Hatch, Major and Mrs. Gardiner, Mrs. Weedon, Mrs. Galloway, Miss Hunter, Dr., Mrs., and Miss Langley, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Turner, Dr. Gray, Dr. MacMartin, Mr. Orr, Captains MacMahon and Slater, Messrs. Leighton, Kerr, Clerk, Warden, Reddie, H. Buckland, Graham, R. S. Campbell, Bushby, Agnew Turner, Hargrave, H. Warden, Clowes, Stewart, Vincent, C. Merriman,

Mr. Best; silver Cutch tray, Colonel and Mrs. Lindsay; dinner gong, Mr. and Mrs. Kunhardt; diamond bracelet, Mr. Dosabhoy Naorojee Bamjee; bouquet holder and vases, Dr. Temperley Gray; clock, Mr. and Mrs. O'Connell; diamond bracelet, Mr. and Mrs. Fordham; gold bracelet, Mr. and Mrs. Blood; case of spoons, Major and Mrs. Newill; silver belt, Major and Mrs. Gardiner; pair of gold bangles, Mr. and Mrs. Hargrave; diamond and ruby ring, Mr. Chester; "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Mr. Birdwood; oil painting, Mr. Griffiths; Russian leather bag, Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford; blotter, Major Forjett; silver tea service, &c., Mr. Byramji Nusserwanji Sirvai; silver casket, Mr. Nowroji Pestonji; photograph album, Colonel and Mrs. Merewether; "Tennyson," Mr. and Mrs. Agnew Turner; brass inkstand, Mr. Charlie LaTouche; Tea cosey and slippers, Abu School; silver card case, Dr. and Mrs. Hojel; toast rack, Mr. and Mrs. Horne; gold watch chain, Captain Deane; diamond and pearl ring, Mr. Propert; gold chain and brooch, Mrs. Buttonbai; silver tear-service, Mr. and Mrs. Baggalay; Bikanai vases, Major Talbot, C.I.E; silver cream jug, sugar bowl, and spoon, Colonel and Mrs. Steel; tiger skin, Mr. Watson; inkstand, Sir John and Lady Watson; silver cream jug and bowl, Mr. and Mrs. Bean. In addition to the above we are informed that the members of the B. B. and C. I Railway Volunteers have ordered a present from England, which will be given to Major Bissett on its arrival.

The healths of Major and Mrs. Bisset was proposed by Mr. Propert, an old friend of the family, in a very humorous speech, which was received with much laughter and applause. Major Bisset replied on behalf of Mrs. Bisset and himself in a few suitable remarks, and Mr. Cobbold then did adequate justice to the toast of the bridesmaids, which was entrusted to him. Captain Constable, the best man, replying on their behalf.

Shortly before six o'clock, Major and Mrs. Bisset left for the station under the usual salute of rice and old slippers. Mrs. Bisset's travelling costume was a tailor-made gray tweed dress with a braided panel of navy blue, and a light waist-coat with braid to match. The newly wedded couple spend their honeymoon in a tour through northern India, they left Bombay *en route* for Ajmere.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MR. HUME ON LORD DUFFERIN.

THE *Mahratta* says:—Our readers are aware that of all the Native papers one only—the *Indian Mirror*—has been expressing some rather strong views with regard to the administration of Lord Dufferin. We were the first on this side to say that we could not agree with our contemporary in holding that Lord Dufferin deserved no respect. We have certainly high respect for his statesmanlike qualities, his geniality, his liberal opinions. While disapproving his foreign policy we have always said that in internal affairs Lord Dufferin had done nothing to our prejudice. His public conduct has been fair and consistent. Considering the present hard times and the threatening aspect of foreign affairs in the earlier part of Lord Dufferin's administration, we must be thankful for what we have got. We cannot but regret that a statesman of such high qualities should not be able to do anything more than this negative good to us; but that is no reason why we should part with him in anger and unkindness.

THE CRAWFORD CASE.

The *Indu Prakash* says:—The way in which certain people are just now busy starting and circulating rumours of various kinds in connection with the cases against Hanmantrao and Mr Crawford would be amusing, if it were not a little mischievous. One day it was reported that the Government of Bombay had resolved to take action against the persons who had deposed in the Hanmantrao case to having paid bribes through Huamntrao to Mr. Crawford. That report has now been authoritatively contradicted. A second gossip was to the effect that the Senate of the Bombay University had passed a resolution striking out the name of Mr. Pendse from the list of this year's examiners. There is not the slightest foundation for that report. A third gossip stated that the High Court had sent for the papers in the Hanmantrao case, and that those papers were now before the Court. This also is untrue. In the meantime in certain quarters the Government of Bombay are being energetically censured for not taking any action against the native officials who have confessed to having been guilty of paying bribes. The position of the Government of Bombay in the matter is not impartially considered by these critics. The question as to whether Mr. Crawford is guilty or not is just now open, and until the Commission, which is sitting at Poona, decides the case it is absurd and unfair to expect the Government to take any action against any body. Lord Reay's Government has been doing its best to arrive at the truth or otherwise of the alleged scandals, and we think it is the duty of every sensible citizen to give that Government his moral support at a time when it is doing its best to ascertain whether the administration has been corrupted or not. The Government should be given a fair opportunity of vindicating its action and the steps it has taken so far in the matter, and it is unjust to weaken its hands by passing carping criticisms on its action at a time when matters are still under enquiry, and when the Government itself cannot come out with a full explanation and vindication of the steps it has taken and means to take. Here is a Government showing its anxiety to know whether and how far the administration has been corrupted and if purity of administration is a virtue essential for the good of the country and of the Government, we think it is manifestly bad to censure the Government of Bombay for discharging its duty in a fearless manner.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 20.—Pressure is beginning to rise in the East of the Bay indicating that the storm over the Bay is either filling up or moving westward. Elsewhere the pressure still decreases. The fall is rapid in Beluchistan, brisk in Sind and the Punjab, and the storm is apparently advancing towards the Indus. A heavy snow storm is reported from Quetta; winds are generally the same as yesterday, but the force is decreasing. In Burma the temperature is rising; the sky is very cloudy in the Punjab, and the only rain reported is a few drops in Rangoon.

FORTY skilled hands are employed in the dockyards at Toulon in filling shells in large numbers with an explosive, compounded of cresilite and melinite. The cresilite is first put into the engines of destruction and the melinite is then pounded home with a mallet. The workmen, after having been employed for some time at the preparation of the shells, become tinged with a yellow hue which washing does not cause to disappear, and they have been ordered to drink milk in order to obviate the pernicious effects of handling these dangerous explosives.

SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN's reference, says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, to Mr. Balfour's rare appearances in Ireland attracts much attention. Mr. Balfour is said to be rather the London correspondent of the Irish Government than the administrative officer in Dublin Castle. The Chief Secretary's friends feel severely the contrast, which is now pointed out, with the close service of Lord Spencer and Sir George Trevelyan. Mr. Balfour's unpopularity in Ireland is due, of course, to the tone and character of the Policy he generally dictates from some other part of the United Kingdom. He cannot make himself an Irishman, but he may consider with what horror and amazement he would have regarded an Irishman however able, who should become candidate lately for the vacant office of Advocate-General for Scotland.

A CURIOUS story comes from Berlin, of the truth of which *Atlas* believes, there is little doubt, with regard to the much-vexed question of the Battenberg marriage. It is said that on his death-bed the Emperor Frederick entrusted a message to the Empress for his son asking, as his dying request, that he would not oppose the marriage of Princess Victoria to Prince Alexander of Battenberg; and shortly after her husband's death, the Empress Frederick, during an interview with her son, delivered his father's message, and was met with a stern refusal. The Emperor William is said to have told his mother that the last request made to him, a few hours before his death, by the old Emperor, his grandfather, was to extort a promise from him that on no consideration whatsoever would he consent to the union; and under those solemn circumstances the promise had been given, and that he felt himself bound absolutely to fulfil the dying promise made to his grandfather, in preference to a request made only second hand by his father.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Haji Jasam steamer Taif, Captain H Schumacker, cleared yesterday for Jedda, laden with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic steamer, Peshwa, Captain J Cormac, cleared yesterday for Calcutta and the coast ports with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Henry Balckow, Captain J Cormack, arrived in Bombay, yesterday from the Persian Gulf with a general cargo, opium, and sixty passengers on deck.

THE Austro-Hungarian steamer Imperator, Commander C Bechtinger, sailed last evening for Trieste, with a general cargo and Dr O Baumann, a passenger, for Trieste; and 18 deck passengers, for Aden.

THE s s Somerhill, 1,497 tons, Captain J L Biddock arrived in Bombay, on Monday evening, from Middlesbrough with a general cargo and Mr W V Knox, and five females and three males, as deck passengers.

THE s s Etolia, 2,108 tons, Captain W Gill, from Liverpool, arrived in Bombay yesterday, via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Starling, Captain Collin, Mrs Thacker and child, Mrs R Rich and child, Messrs Russell and Morris, and Mrs, two misses, and master Hemming.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail steamer Singapore, Captain G. Parodi, arrived here yesterday:—From Genoa—Mr and Mrs Ashburner, Col H W Gordon Mr and Mrs S Orner, 4 Miss Orner, and 2 children, Captain Waller, RE, Lt Herniblow, Mr E Symes, CS, Mr E A D Heaton, Mr A W Hogdon, Dr C Lisboa, Mrs. Lisboa, Mrs M Klingner, Miss Russell and Sister, Lt H S King, Dr J H Condon, MD, Mr Actor, Mr Gineciardi, Mr Meiffere, Mr N B Motabhoy, Mr Fritz Boohlin, Mr Lokies, Col A M Lory, RE, Col M Condon, Mr L Bachvach, Count E Rignon, Mr Gallo, Mr Adolf Assmann, Mr A E Meurer, Mr Henry L Hebbert, Mr B S Madon, Mr A Higgins, Mr Strachey, Mrs Strachey, Mr and Mrs Roberton, one child, and governess, Mr N Michelatos, Mr C Matzonkis, Mr B Dutoppas, and one friend, Mr Zellenger, Master Weedon, Mr A W Stoydon, Mrs Stoydon, Mr C E Gladston, Mrs Gladston, Mrs E A Breul, Mrs Orner, and 2 Misses Orner, Rev Ruchland, Rev Boshardl, Rev Rehrer and one friend. From Port Said—Mrs Maria Cristofano, and Mr Carrilias. From Suez—Mr Guicesardi, Mr E S Symes, and Mr C Caton. From Aden—Captain Parsel and 60 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. I. Head	1968	J. McCalmont ..	A	John M. Heyn.
„ Armenia....	2218	G. Reid	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Othello	1934	Chambers	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Graham..	1911	Alexanderson ..	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Idar	2656	A. McDougal ..	Q	E. Bates & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Drumburlie	1603	Southerland	1	E. Bates & Co.
„ Taif	878	H. Schumacker.	7	H. C. Joosub.
„ Stura	1416	L. Caboara	8	F. Bozzoni.
„ Somerhill ..	1497	J. L. Riddock ...	16	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From
19	Somerhill (s)	Riddock	Midlesbro', Oct. 17.
20	Etolia (s)	Gill	Liverpool, Oct. 20.
	Henry Balckow(s)	Cormack ..	Persian Gulf.
	Singapore (s)	Parodi	Genoa, Nov. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
20	Taif (s)	Schumacker	Jeddah.
	I. M. S Lawrence	Faget-Jones	Persian Gulf.
	Imperator (s)	Bechtinger..	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Peshawer, for China and Australia.
„ Byculla, for Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
15 Lawada s .....Nailer .....Bombay, Nov. 4.
Bhundara s .....Jacobs .....Madras, Nov. 10.
Buckhurst, ship..Adamson ..Colombo, Oct. 23.

DEPARTURES.

November 15.—Steamer Palitana, and 2 steamers (numbers undistinguishable), and a Ship Roderick Dhu.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 17.

Tulloch, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Aden.
Molesworth, 2nd Lieut, R A, on duty, from Aden.
Peile, 2nd Lieut, R A, on duty, from Aden.

NOVEMBER 19.

Spring, Colonel, Inspector Genl of Ordnance, on duty, from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 19.

Weir, Surgeon, I M D, on duty, to Sibi.
Bruce, 2nd Lieut, Gloster Regt, on duty, to Deolali.
Leahy, 2nd Lieut, R A, on leave, to Nassik.

NOVEMBER 20.

Spring, Colonel, Inspector of Ordnance, on duty, to Poona.
Bower, Lieut, R H A, from leave, to Rawal Pindi.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOVEMBER 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Graham s—355 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 52 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 45 bales cotton waste, Glade and Co; 100 bales wool, Benn Ashley and Co; 18 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 175 bales wool, The Bo Co. Ld; 50 bales hemp, D Bhimji and Co; 13 baies hides, G MDharamsy.

FOR GLASGOW.

Armenia s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Drumburlie s—3 cases peacock feathers, E D Sassoon and Co; 135 cwts olibanum, V Haji; 120 cwts gum, F Hurst; 7 cases mace nutmegs, K Dwarkadass; 1,097 cwts archella weed, E Hasam; 9 bales hides, H Durvesh and Co; 75 cwts cloves and 175 cwts deer horns, W Poonja and Co; 80 cwts ginger, S Ramji; 20 cwts ivory, J Sewji; 312 cwts cloves, D Sassoon and Co; 80 bales skins, H E Goolmamed; 17 bales skins, H T H Gunny; 132 cwts gum, V Damji; 185 cwts olibanum, D Ramji; 222 cwts cloves, W and A Graham and Co; 375 cwts cloves, The Bo Co. Ld; 23 bales skins, J Purdhan.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—200 tons bone meal, E Carimbhai.
Idar s—20,215 cwts wheat, 2,009 cwst linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Siam s—2 cases Indian curiosities, O Martin.

FOR NEW YORK.

Othello s—3 cases woolen carpets, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Innishowen Head s—8,161 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—330 cwts mowdaseed, Ralli Bros; 64 cwts yarn, J L Kersten; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peshawar s—113 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 145 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 130 bales twist, S J David and Co; 69 bales twist, E Bamanji and Co; 375 cwts onion, C Jooma.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peshawar s—150 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 470 bales twist and 62 bales piece-goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 18 bales piece-goods, B R Mody; 50 bales twist and 20 bales piece-goods, S J David and Co; 82 cwts sugar candy and kishmis, H E Ellias and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Peshawar s—200 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Peshawar s—100 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

WHAT OUR NAVY SHOULD BE.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for November revives the question of the highest importance in regard to our national security by publishing carefully written and weighty contributions emanating from Lord Alcester, Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Thomas Symonds, and Admiral Sir G. Hornby. These three men, the editor observes, who as authorities are not surpassed by any experts under Lord George Hamilton and his colleagues at the Admiralty "unite in asserting that our Navy, in order to discharge its duties in a war with France alone, should be almost three times as strong as it is at present"

ADMIRAL SYMONDS' PAPER.

Sir Thomas Symonds whose paper stands first writes: In 1873, the French commenced to build an iron armourclad navy, and year by year our Admiralty were content to look on while our neighbours and rivals were building up a magnificent fleet, which is now superior in power to ours. In 1813 our rulers, taught by the experience of a long war, increased our navy till it could have held the seas against the combined fleets of the world. Now, when our wealth, our colonial empire, and our necessities have grown tenfold, our politicians are content with a navy, in my opinion, actually inferior in fighting force to that of France. The tabular official statement which I append proves that of really efficient modern fighting ships we British have only seventeen, three of which are armed with obsolete muzzle-loading guns, while the French have twenty-five, and eight splendid gunboats. Our battle ships are armoured on only a part of the length of their water line, while in the French the armour is continuous from end to end. This system of stripping our ships of armour for so great a length, in face of the French plan, saps the strength of our fleet inconceivably. Of cruisers we have nine lightly armoured, but this armour is under water when they go to sea. They have good speed in smooth water, but very poor coal capacity. We have fifty-eight with a speed, at the measured mile, of over fifteen knots to the French forty—an approach to equality which, in case of war, would lead to our commercial ruin. The total number of cruises by the return is—French seventy-one, British eighty-five. A truly awful state of things.

WHOLLY UNSATISFACTORY.

A more heterogeneous variety of weapons than our navy possesses it would be difficult to find. . . . . I consider our navy to be in as unsatisfactory a state as possible; an infatuation seems to have seized upon the minds of politicians and the naval officers in power. All seem to forget the lessons of the twenty years' war when the navy saved and enriched our country. Experts discuss the system of warfare in future blockade, for instance, passing by the fact that we have no ships to blockade with. Not a few of our sea-going armourclads are unfit for blockade duty by reason of their too low freeboard. The pressing wants of our navy are—300 lieutenants, 5,000 more sea-men and stokers, 5,000 marines, 20 sea-going battle ships of high freeboard, equal to blockade in all weathers; 60 cruisers of high speed and good size, no pigmies loaded with engines; twenty of these should be 10,000 tons, of light quick-firing gun armament and great coal capacity. One hundred torpedo vessels are needed of a much larger class than our present ones, which are all too small and unseaworthy. I must assert that our naval force should be at least double the battle-ship force of the French, and treble the cruiser, torpedo, &c., force, or in case of war between the two countries all our commerce will go by the board. It is impossible for the British navy, with any hope of success, to contend with the French navy, almost equal to it in strength, when we consider the comparative duties of the two navies in defence of commerce colonies, &c.

ADMIRAL HORNBY'S VIEWS.

Admiral Sir G. Phipps Hornby discusses the lessons of the late naval manœuvres, and deducts from them the lamentable deficiency of our fleet for blockading purposes.

We ought, he says, to have on a moderate estimate: For the Mediterranean, 35 irouclads; for the Channel and Brest, 16; for the Downs, 10; total, 59. As to cruisers, 120 to assist the fleet and 185 to protect trade may seem to be a large order, but why are we to expect to get protection for our vast commerce and extended dominions with fewer ships than our forefathers needed seventy-five years ago? They had in commission 102 line of battle ships and 498 frigates and sloops. Doubtles the manœuvres of the present year, carried out by more ships than have been brought together before and by two excellent admirals, have been fruitful in lessons, and in showing the officers of the navy how much they have to learn in the use of their new fast ships, and notably in the practice of scouting. We possess twenty-nine sea-going modern ironclads—that is, vessels built since 1868 and carrying nine inches of armour. Among these are included some—as the Nile and Trafalgar—that are incomplete in fittings and guns, and others for which the guns are not yet ready. According to the teaching of the late manœuvres, and to that of the last great war, we require thirty more to complete our proper complement of those vessels. Of fast cruisers—that is, vessels supposed to steam fifteen knots and upwards—we have fifty-one. We require 250 more to meet the first demands of war, besides an uncertain number of that useful class, the torpedo-catcher, of which we have barely a dozen. Some people will say, "If blockading is so difficult, why not give it up, and watch your enemy, keeping your ironclads in port?" But the late manœuvres answer this question, as well as the experience of our best admirals in the old war. Admiral Baird seems to have felt how hopeless was pursuit when his adversary had got a good start. If we were to watch Brest with our ironclads at Plymouth, a distance of nearly 140 miles would separate the two squadrons. A fast cruiser would cover that distance in eight hours, so that if the Brest fleet were to steam at the rate of ten knots southwards, it would have a start of 220 miles. But we know, from Lord Nelson's experience, how difficult it is to find a fleet when once touch of it has been lost. Three times, in the Mediterranean, did he try to find the French fleet and failed—in June, 1798, in January, 1805, and in May, 1805. On the first occasion he attributed his misfortune to a want of frigates. If we do not bestir ourselves future admirals will be still more pressed in that way. But on the two latter occasions he said the sea, "from Toro to Cape Bon, and from Spartivento to Capo de Gate," was covered with his cruisers, and yet they failed to obtain the information he sought in due time. Naval officers will probably hesitate to follow a course in which even Lord Nelson failed.

LORD ALCESTER'S OPINION.

Lord Alcester writes that he "entirely agrees with the foregoing statement of Admiral Sir Geoffrey Hornby, that a great and, as far as possible, immediate increase in the number of sea-going first-class ironclads and of first-class cruisers is absolutely necessary unless England is to sink down to the level of a third-class maritime Power." His Lordship adds:—

We are at present practically powerless to take the initiative effectually on the breaking out of a war with a great maritime Power, or to protect the gigantic commerce on which the life of England depends. The truth of the first proposition is evident to every one who has studied the "autumn manœuvres" under Admirals Baird and Tryon, which took place off the coast of Ireland, even if he did not know it before. Besides which, it was only the older vessels, such as the Northumberland, Agincourt, Hercules, Iris, and Mercury, that came out of the trial with unblemished reputation. Of the newer vessels, such as the Rodney and her class, the Hero and her sister ship, and especially of the new cruisers like the Mersey, it is said openly by those who sailed in them that the ironclads, though fast, are incapable of keeping the sea in a winter cruise, and that the corvettes, from which so much was expected, are, one and all, deficient in speed, though less so than are the new gun-vessels of the Serpent type. Even the corvettes, built twenty years ago, the Active Volage and Rover, are preferable to the newer vessels of this class. To show how much in advance of us in this respect the French are, I need only state the fact that, up to the date when the Leander went to China, we had no corvette on that station capable of steaming up against the North-East monsoon at a tenknot speed, while there was no gun-vessel carrying the tricolour which could not and did not do this.

IMMEDIATE AUGMENTATION NECESSARY.

I advocate the immediate laying down of twenty first-class ironclads to be plated fore and aft at the water-lines, and with thick plates over the barbettes or batteries, and a four and a half inch plating as a protection against the melinite and other shells elsewhere. These vessels should be of high freeboard, without which no vessel can be an efficient cruiser in all weathers. At least forty first-class cruisers of twenty-knot speed, and great coal stowage—ships capable of steaming from England to Halifax at full speed—should be laid down as a commencement; and it must be remembered that even if the orders to build were to be given immediately, the time required for the necessary calculations as to draught and other important details would make it May before the vessels could be fairly begun. Anyhow, do not let us have any more ships of the Orlando type, which cannot stow their coal, nor their officers, nor their provisions, and which although now described as "armoured cruisers" carry their armoured belts under water. Nor do we want ships which cannot steam more than one month's provisions under hatches—a defect which a certain learned Theban proposed to remedy by carrying the provisions on the upper deck. Having stated my belief as to what is wanted, I will now state what I do not believe in. I do not believe in torpedo-boats for sea-going work, though I once did hear an eminent person maintain a corarynt opinion. I do not believe in the attempt to turn merchant steamers like the late Oregon into improvised armed cruisers in lieu of regular men-of-war. And, finally, I do not believe that you will get one-half of your naval Reserve when you want them. I would gladly see 5,000 men added to the Royal Marine Artillery, making up the force of the Marines to 18,000 in all, and an addition of 5,000 blue jackets, including stokers, to the numbers now borne. We should then be less put to it if the naval Reserve did not come forward as they are pledged to do, and we could afford to leave them in their own merchant ships to do their customary work.

POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

MR. CHILDERS AND THE LIBERAL UNIONISTS.

THERE was a Gladstonian demonstration at Carluke on Monday, 29th ult., at which Mr. Childers was the principal speaker. The right hon. gentleman referred to the Sugar Bounties Convention, under which, if a foreign country continued to impose a system of duties on sugar which ended in a bounty on the exportation of that sugar here, impediments would be thrown in the way of receiving that sugar either in the shape of a large duty or prohibition altogether. Any such legislation would be opposed to the principles of Free Trade. Under ordinary circumstances, there could have been no doubt as to the prospects of that arrangement coming into final operation, because any interference with well established Liberal principles and well established rules of Free Trade would have been hopeless, but they were not exactly in that position now. At the present moment the Liberal Unionists were the most thorough opponents with whom they had to deal. (Cheers.) The reason they gave for differing from them, and for opposing as they had done in Parliament lately all Liberal measures was that they were afraid that if by the carrying of Liberal motions or Liberal measures there should be a change of Government, and Mr Gladstone should return to office, such great mischief would be done to the public interest that they were justified in stopping it at the fountain head. As to that policy he (Mr. Childers) was not disposed to enter into any argument just now, but there was no doubt of the fact, and all they could say was that they hoped that a change would come, and that some of their friends would return to the true fold. But whether they did or did not it was quite certain that just as nature abhorred a vacuum, Great Britain abhorred a third party. (Cheers.)

THE EVERLASTING HOME RULE QUESTION.

Lord Hartington addressed a Liberal Unionist meeting at Huddersfield on the 29th ult., and said if Ireland had to be made self-governing, that step should have been taken twenty years ago, before the Imperial Parliament had dealt with the Irish Church and with the land, and before the basis of Parliamentary representation was altered. If the grant of National Independence to Ireland had taken place twenty years ago, the minority in Ireland would have been in a far better position than it is now to protect its own interest, to make terms with the majority, and to ensure something like fairness in the future government of Ireland; and he could not conceive an act of more incredible baseness than that of which we should render ourselves guilty if we were, first, to deprive certain classes of the political power which they enjoyed under the pretext that we hereafter were going to render ourselves responsible for doing justice to all classes in Ireland, and then abandon those classes to the mercy of their implacable opponents, and wash our hands for ever of the future responsibility. Proceeding, his Lordship said there were indications that the conclusion of the present session of Parliament would be taken up by Irish questions, and asked how long the country would allow Ireland to block the way. He did not deny that there were many Irish questions, which might very usefully absorb a considerable portion, but not the whole time and attention of Parliament. Some of them believed also—and he was not going to deny it—that there is something yet to be done in giving to Ireland a better system both of central and local self-government than she now possesses. These were all Irish questions; but in the sense of any great grievance to be removed, any wrong to be redressed, there exists in Ireland no such question at this moment at all.

CONSERVATISM IN SCOTLAND.

The Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, M.P., President of the Local Government Board, was, on Tuesday, 30th ult. entertained at a house dinner in the Scottish Conservative Club, Edinburgh. About 130 members were present. The Right Honourable J. P. B. Robertson, Lord Advocate, presided. Speaking of the Local Government Bill. He need hardly say that it was a matter of great gratification to himself to have his name associated with such a measure, and a much greater satisfaction to be able to prove to the country that a Conservative Government was a progressive Government—(cheers)—and that it was a libel to say that the Conservative party were unprepared to deal with questions even of of the greatest difficulty in a thoroughly broad, liberal, and progressive way. (Hear, hear.) He was afraid that they in Scotland had very uphill work id advocating Conservative views. He felt the deepest disappointment and surprise at the attitude taken by the Scottish people at last election, not so much upon the question of Conservatism as upon the question of Unionism. If there was one part of Britain where he should have expected a Unionist Government to have met with greater sppport than another it was in Scotland. But he believed things were improving—(hear, hear)—and that the cause was making steady progress. They were assembled there in one of the most magnificent social centres of Conservatism in the three kingdoms. (Hear, hear). He hoped they regarded it as one of the prime duties of a great centre like that to spread the knowledge of what was the real basis of the Conservative and Unionist policy. If it were carried home to the constituencies that the policy of the Conservative party was the policy of progress justice, and, righteousness, and that the policy of the Gladstonian party was the policy of confiscation, injustice, and plunder, when they came to another election the voice of the Scottish constituencies would be given much more likely in favour of the policy which they (the Conservatives) believed in than it had done in the past. (Loud cheers.)

MR. GOSCHEN ON UNITY OF THE EMPIRE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opened his northern campaign with a speech in Aberdeen Music Hall on Tuesday, 30th ult., to an audience of 3,000. "Unity of the Empire" was the keynote of his remarks. In the course of his speech, he said that County Government for Scotland would be introduced, and an attempt made to reform the system of private bill legislation. But while legislating for all parts of the kingdom, they must stand by a central executive and by a single law for all parts of the realm. The surrender to the Irish demands would be a notice to the world in general that we had ceased to believe in our power of government, and our Colonial Empire would vanish. The hottest champions of Home Rule are always the warmest partisans of the opponents of British rule, wherever they can find opportunity. They cannot stop on the incline. Their principles are incompatible with British rule. They sap the sense of the people as regards Imperial duty. They talk sentimental jargon, and they encourage the paralysis of power, and that at a time when it behoves us to look to every joint in our armour. (Cheers.) Germany and Italy had emerged from struggles for national unity as great European Powers, and were competing with us as colonists in all parts of the world. Is this a time, then, when the British people are to take an opposite course? At a time when the balance of power is being altered to our disadvantage by the consolidation of others, are we to take steps to the disintegration of ourselves? After criticising Lord Rosebery's speech, Mr. Goschen referred to Mr. Gladstone's forthcoming visit to Birmingham, and mentioned a number of questions which he would like to ask the ex-Premier as to his Irish policy. In conclusion, the speaker quoted from a speech made by Mr. Gladstone when the freedom of Aberdeen was conferred upon him, when he said:—"Can any *sensible*, can any *rational* man, suppose that at this time of day, in this condition of the world, we are going to *disintegrate the great capital institutions of this country for the purpose of making ourselves ridiculous in the sight of all mankind*, and crippling any power we possess for bestowing benefits through legislation on the country to which we belong." (Laughter.) This, said Mr. Goschen, was almost a summary, and an eloquent summary, of the imperfect speech which he had endeavoured to deliver. (Laughter and cheers.)

MR. GLADSTONE'S CONVERSION.

Mr. Goschen delivered three speeches in Aberdeen on Wednesday (31st ult.) In the third speech, Mr. Goschen referred to his former connection with East Edinburgh, and said he rejoiced to know that Liberal Unionism was now stronger in that division of the city than it had ever been before. Proceeding, he said, the great task of Unionists in Scotland was to show Gladstonians that in their (the Unionist) actions there was nothing that ran counter to Liberal principles. It was ridiculous to treat a party which had so many great cities amongst its supporters as a landlord Government. Continuing, Mr. Goschen said: I wish I could furnish you with arguments to meet your opponents who continually will say that our cause is a reactionary cause. I reminded the audience last night of those memorable words of Mr. Gladstone:—"Are we going to disintegrate the great capital institutions of this country for the purpose of making ourselves ridiculous in the sight of mankind?" (Laughter.) Now I recall your attention to this because of a cry in the audience last night, which my ear did not catch. The reply was—"That is twenty years ago." Well, it appears to me that when you have to deal with the "A. B. b"—with the principles—of politics—when you have to deal with the foundations of our institutions—a statesman ought scarcely to change his mind even within the range of twenty years. (Cheers.) But let us admit that he is entitled to change his views, that which was not illiberal, which was not reactionary, in 1870 could not—notwithstanding the change of opinion—have become illiberal and reactionary now. I acquit Mr. Gladstone entirely from any desire to weaken the British Empire. It would be madness to suppose that a statesman of his eminence could possibly desire to weaken our general institutions, and therefore I answer that question in the negative. He can have no such desire, and none of those associated with him can have such a desire. On the contrary, I would give them entire credit that they have a contrary desire, that they are anxious to maintain the integrity of the Empire. But I do say this that the methods to which they (Gladstonians) apply themselves, and the principles which they maintain, tend to that result. We remember an Emperor who issued a decree that his whole subjects should be converted to Christianity in a day, and they were baptised accordingly. The great emperor of the Gladstonian party issued his ukase, and at once a very large portion of his subjects were converted in one day to Home Rule. We maintain and believe that what was said twenty years ago is still true, and that the granting of autonomy to Ireland would meet, and justly meet, with the ridicule of mankind. (Cheers.) In conclusion, the right hon. gentleman said: In the Unionist cause as on many other field of battle we will never know that we are beaten. And we shall not be beaten. Victory will be ours. We see already around us the symptoms of the waning confidence of our opponents. We read already in speech after speech appeals for support where we had been told that there was enthusiasm before. We see a warning confidence on the other side. Let that animate us to continue our struggle in as great a cause as any in which our ancestors have ever battled. (Loud cheers.)

KAISER WILHELM AND BISMARCK.

UNDER the title "From Gravelotte to Sedan *Scribner's* publishes some posthumous reminiscences by General Sheridan of the Franco-Prussian war, during which he accompanied the German Emperor's staff. We extract a few stories of Bismarck and the Kaiser:—

KAISER WILHELM.

General Sheridan gives us a picture of Kaiser Wilhelm before Gravelotte:—His Majesty, taking my hand in both of his, gave me a thorough welcome expressing, like Count Bismarck, though through an interpreter, much interest as to the sentiment in my own country about the war. At this time William the First of Prussia was seventy-three years of age, and, dressed in the uniform of the Guards, he seemed to be the very ideal soldier, and graced with most gentle and courteous manner.

THE EMPEROR AND THE FUGITIVES.

When the French guns opened fire, it was discovered that the King's position was within easy range, many of the shells falling near enough to make the place extremely uncomfortable; so it was suggested that he go to a less exposed point. At first he refused to listen to this wise counsel, but yielded finally—leaving the ground with reluctance, however—and went back towards Rezonville. I waited for Count Bismarck, who did not go immediately with the King, but remained at Gravelotte looking after some of the escort who had been wounded. When he had arranged for their care we set out to rejoin the King, and before going far overtook his Majesty, who had stopped on the Chalons road, and was surrounded by a throng of fugitives, whom he was berating in German so energetic as to remind me forcibly of the "Dutch" swearing that I used to hear in my boyhood in Ohio. The dressing down finished to his satisfaction, the King resumed his course towards Rezonville, halting, however, to rebuke in the same emphatic style every group of runaways he overtook.

"UNSER FRITZ."

After I had quenched my thirst, the King's brother called me aside, and drawing from his coat-tail pocket a piece of stale black bread divided it with me, and while munching on this the Prince began talking of his son—General Prince Frederick Charles, popularly called the Red Prince—who was in command of the Second Army in this battle, the German left wing. In recounting his son's professional career the old man's face was aglow with enthusiasm, and not without good cause, for in the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866, as well as in the present campaign, the Red Prince had displayed the highest order of military genius.

BISMARCK BY NATURE A REPUBLICAN!

The following extracts relate to the Chancellor:

When the Count received me he was clothed in the undress uniform of the Cuirassier regiment, of which he was the Colonel. During the interview which ensued, he exhibited at time deep anxiety regarding the conflict now imminent, for it was the night before the battle of Gravelotte, but his conversation was mostly devoted to the state of public sentiment in America, about which he seemed much concerned, inquiring repeatedly as to which side—France or Prussia—was charged with bringing on the war.

On another occasion Bismarck "talked much about our form of Government, and said that in early life his tendencies were all towards Republicanism, but that family influence had overcome his preferences, and intimated that after adopting a political career he found that Germany was not sufficiently advanced for Republicanism. He said further that he had been reluctant to enter upon this public career, that he had always longed to be a soldier, but that here again family opposition had turned him from the field of his choice into the sphere of diplomacy."

BISMARCK ROUGHING IT.

General Sheridan gives a lively account of seeking quarters at Rezonville:—

Count Bismarck and I went off to look for shelter for ourselves . . . . At last the Count fixed on a house whose upper floor, we learned, was unoccupied, though the lower one was covered with wounded. Mounting a creaky ladder—there was no stirway—to the upper storey, we found a good-sized room, with three large beds, one of which the Chancellor assigned to the Duke of Mecklenburg and aide, and another to Count Bismarck-Bohlen and me, reserving the remaining one for himself. Each bed, as is common in Germany and Northern France, was provided with a feather tick; but the night being warm these spreads were thrown off, and, discovering that they would make a comfortable shake-down on the floor, I slept there, leaving Bismarck-Bohlen unembarrassed by companionship—at least of a human kind." And on another occasion Count Bismarck was particularly unfortunate, being billeted in a very small and uncomfortable house where, visiting him to learn more fully what was going on, I found him wrapped in a shabby old dressing-gown, hard at work. He was established in a very small room, whose only furnishings consisted of a table—at which he was writing—a couple of rough chairs, and the universal featherbed, this time made on the floor in one corner of the room. On my remarking upon the limited character of his quarters, the Count replied, with great good humour, that they were all right, and that he should get along well enough. Even the tramp of his clerks in the attic and the clanking of his orderlies' sabres below did not distur

MR. R. L. STEVENSON AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

Mr. Stevenson's chat in this month's *Scribner's* is enlivened by an account of an adventure under water. Mr. Stevenson, it should be explained, was once going to be an engineer. Happily for the world, that is, the world that reads books and magazines, Fate made him a writer instead. Once in the engineer period he got a diver to let him visit the foundations of a pier in course of construction.

It was grey, harsh, easterly weather, the swell ran pretty high, and out in the open there were "skipper's daughters," when I found myself at last on the diver's platform, twenty pounds of lead under each foot and my whole person swollen with ply and ply of woollen under-clothing. One moment, the salt wind was whistling round my nightcapped head; the next, I was crushed almost double under the weight of the helmet. As that intolerable burthen was laid upon me I could have found it in my heart (only for shame's sake) to cry off from the whole enterprise. But it was too late. The attendants began to turn the hurdy-gurdy and the air to whistle through the tube; some one screwed in the barred window of the visor, and I was cut off in a moment from my fellow-men; standing there in their midst, but quite divorced from intercourse: a creature deaf and dumb, pathetically looking forth upon them from a climate of his own. Except that I could move and feel, I was like a man fallen in a catalepsy. But time was scarce given me to realise my isolation; the weights were hung upon my back and breast, the signal rope was thrust into my unresisting hand, and, setting a twenty-pound foot upon the ladder, I began ponderously to descend. Some twenty rounds below the platform, twilight fell. Looking up, I saw a low green heaven mottled with vanishing bells of white; looking around, except for the weedy spokes and shafts of the ladder, nothing but a green gloaming, somewhat opaque but very restful and delicious. Thirty rounds lower I stepped off on the *pierres perdues* of the foundation; a dumb helmeted figure took me by the hand, and made a gesture (as I read it) of encouragement; and looking in at the creature's window, I beheld the face of Bain. There we were, hand to hand and (when it pleased us) eye to eye; and either might have burst himself with shouting, and not a whisper come to his companion's hearing. Each, in his own little world of air, stood incommunicably separate.

IMPRISONED UNDER WATER.

Bob had told ere this a little tale, a five minutes' drama at the bottom of the sea, which at that moment possibly shot across my mind. He was down with another, settling a stone of the sea-wall. They had it well adjusted. Bob gave the signal, the scissors were slipped, the stone set home; and it was time to turn to something else. But still his compaion remained bowed over the block like a mourner on a tomb, or only raised himself to make absurd contortions and mysterious signs unknown to the vocabulary of the driver. There, then, these two stood for awhile, like the dead and the living; till there flashed a fortunate thought into Bob's mind, and he stooped, peered through the window of that other world, and beheld the face of its inhabitant wet with streaming tears.

Ah! the man was in pain! And Bob glancing downward saw what was the trouble: the block had been lowered on the foot of that unfortunate—he was caught alive at the bottom of the sea under fifteen tons of rocks.

A SIX-FOOT JUMP IN CLOGS.

As I began to go forward with the hand of my estranged companion, a world of tumbled stones was visible, pillared with the weedy uprights of the staging; overhead a flat roof of green; a little in front, the sea wall, like an unfinished rampart. And presently, in our upward progress, Bob motioned me to leap upon a stone. I looked to see if he were possibly in earnest, and he only signed to me the more imperiously. Now the block stood six feet high; it would have been quite a leap to me unencumbered: with the breast and back weights, and the twenty pounds upon each foot, and the staggering load of the helmet, the thing was out of reason. I laughed aloud in my tomb; and to prove to Bob how far he was astray, I gave a little impulse from my toes. Up I soared like a bird, my companion soaring at my side. As high as to the stone, and then higher, I pursued my impotent and empty flight. Even when the strong arm of Bob had checked my shoulders, my heels continued their ascent; so that I blew out sideways like an autumn leaf, and must be hauled in hand over hand, as sailors haul, in the slack of a sail, and propped upon my feet again like an intoxicated sparrow. Yet a little higher on the foundation, and we began to be affected by the bottom of the swell, running there like a strong breeze of wind. Or so I must suppose; for, safe in my cushin of air, I was conscious of no impact; only swayed idly like a weed, and was now borne helplessly abroad and now swiftly—and yet with dream like gentleness—impelled against my guide. So does a child's balloon divagat upon the currents of the air, and touch and slide off again from every obstacle. So must have ineffectually swung, so resented their inefficiency, those "light crowds" that followed the Star of Hades and uttered "exiguous voices" in the land beyond Cocytus.

THE BURMAN ABROAD.

The *Times* thus refers to Mr. Moung Tsaw Hla Phroo's account of his visit to England:—

A Burmese official, Moung Tsaw Hla Phroo, an Arracanese by birth, during last spring and summer visited England, and on his return published his views and impressions. He intended bringing his wife with him, but unfortunately the lady died in Calcutta, and Moung Tsaw had to continue his journey alone. He thought the people of Bengal compared unfavourably in comfort with the Burmese, and specially in house accommodation and in dress. On board the steamer from Bombay he met an English duke, whom he describes as a real nobleman who seemed to have no pride. He was learning Burmese, and had a young Burman with him, whom he was going to educate in Europe. In London he was welcomed by many old British officials in Burma and by many of his countrymen. His time was occupied in seeing the sights and in visiting Manchester, Leeds, and other places. After seeing a cotton printing factory and a woollen factory, he enters in his diary that they are so wonderful he cannot describe them. "I am sure if King Thebaw and his Ministers had seen such wonders, they would not have quarrelled with the English Government, and would not have lost their country." He also visited the theatre, and this is his comment:—"The piece played at the Adelphi was Belasmere (*The Bells of Haslemere*). It is most of comody and a little of tragedy. The *Dorathy*, played at the Lyceum, is entirely of tragedy, which is very instructive and a serious warning to the ungodly people." The London police come in for a large share of his praises; their neat and unassuming dress, the absence of firearms, the mode in which they preserve order, their kindness and attention to the stranger, all struck Mung most favourably. "I had the honour of once saluting her Majesty as she passed in the street, when she nodded to me." He thought there was no other country in the world where there was such freedom and such security for life and property; he discussed this matter with foreigners whom he met, and they agreed with him. He is quite clear that every Burman should visit England if he can, and should not deem his education complete without it. He does not think the Englishman in India and Burma is quite as friendly and cordial as at home; if he were he would attract more love and loyalty for his Government. The objection as to caste does not apply to Burma, and Moung complains that even Burman officials, "such as judges and magistrates," are forced when their superiors are passing them to prostrate themselves and take off their shoes, and when presenting a petition they must try to walk on their knees. Sir Charles Bernard tried to do away with this custom, but it is defended on the ground that the old rulers of Burma maintained to it. To this Moung replies that the old rulers of Burma were ignorant, savage, and despotic. The retention of these old slavish and abject habits is a very tender point with him; he thinks the British Government is much liked by the people, and that in Uppur Burma British rule was eagerly awaited. He reports a conversation with Thebaw's admiral, who was ordered to go in disguise among the people before the British invasion to find what they wished. He said he found they were looking forward to British rule, and that Thebaw's Government were so seriously alarmed that they were going to reform. The greatest work of art he saw in England was the representation of Niagara at Westminster. The good condition and large hoofs ("almost as big as a half plate") of English horses amazed him; but the climate of London in May distressed him. He had to wear thick clothes and sit for hours before a fire. Finally, he expresses his firm intention of coming to England again and bringing his family, and of settling down ultimately in London altogether—"when I take my pension and spend the evening of my days there."

A Russian provincial paper recently made some jesting remarks upon the Sultan's harem. The Imperial Censor of the Press has now issued a circular, in which he warns the papers not to speak of the inmates of the harem in disrespectful terms, so as to avoid offending a monarch with whom Russia entertains, and is most anxious to entertain, friendly relations.

M. ZOLA AT HOME.

A representative of a home paper has interviewed. M. Zola in view of the prosecution of Mr. Vizetelly a report of which appears elsewhere. The following account of the interview is given:—

We began by talking about the Vizetelly prosecution.

"Oh! it doesn't ruffle my happiness and contentment," he said, "one particle. Oh! not so much as a feather grazing the surface of a lake. I read in the *Pall Mall Budget* that thousands of translations of my books have been sold in England. I am astounded to hear it. Do you know what profit these great sales have brought me? Well, 'Nana' and 'Pot-Bouille' brought me nothing, not a sou. I neither gave leave nor got thanks. With 'La Terre' this is what happened. My publisher offered me 3,000f. for the right of translation in England for ever. I accepted. At the moment of publishing he wrote to say that the risks were great, and enclosed only 2,000f. I understood that in England there was risk (and this prosecution proves it), and wrote back to accept. But I told Mr. Vizetelly that if this was the English way of doing business, I thought it a very queer one."

"But do you not feel these prosections injure your name as an author?"

"As to what injury it may do me in England I don't care. As you see, it can't hurt my pocket, and as to the effect on my reputation in England, I frankly assure you, I care even less. You know we French are—not exactly vain"—M. Zola paused for a word—"but sufficing. Yes, that's it, 'suffisants.' We are sufficient for ourselves. We care no more than the man in the moon for what goes on elsewhere. I am not speaking to boast, but I state a fact. It is a fault, a great fault, I admit, but so it is. I have an Italian name, from an Italian father, and yet I know not a word of Italian, and was never in Italy. I don't speak of scientists and engineers and their kind, but authors and artists. Which of the masters of French literature, of yesterday or to-day, knew a language besides their own? Neither Hugo, Lamartine, though married to an English-woman, Thiers, Dumas, nor Daudet, nor coming to contemporaries' Guy de Maupassant, the younger Dumas, nor Coppee. In fact, of this century almost the only exceptions were Edmond About (who knew English badly), Montalembert (who was born in England and had a Scotch mother), and Guizot who owed his English to his Protestant bringing up at Geneva; and Taine."

YOUNG FRANCE AND YOUNG ENGLAND.

"But tell me," he broke out, "who in the world started these prosecutions—can you tell me that? It doesn't vex me, but I can't account for it; it seems so absurd."

I suggested that there were societies in England who would make this sort of vigilance work their business.

"I don't understand you," said Zola; "I am really puzzled. What can there be corrupting in a book?"

I replied that the English youth of both sexes were brought up with such freedom that some reserve had to be exercised by novel writers. Boys and girls could read almost what they liked, and the time was past for keeping one set of books on drawing-room table, and the other out of reach on the top-most shelves of the bookcase.

"I am more puzzled than ever," exclaimed Zola, screwing up his face as if anxious to grapple with a hard problem. "You speak of the freedom of your English boys and girls. I suppose you mean they are not confined under lock and key as in France, and obliged to give an exact account of every moment of their time."

"Precisely; I knew an English boy who, at ten years old, began crossing from London to Paris twice a year by himself. Again, a young man may escort a young girl from a tennis party without harm or impropriety."

"And that is your English prescription for keeping your youth pure—to let them wander freely through the streets! But, good heavens! is it not the street that infects and not a book? It must be the same in London as in Paris, I imagine. Vice flaunts itself in the streets, and is seen and touched. Its contact is corruption. Place a basket of apples in a cellar; the first one that rots spreads the rot to the whole basket. Just so; the school, the convent, the barrack, the factory, the ship in motion, are all centres of human putrefaction. I only tell you what I know in France *bien entendu*. Is it different elsewhere?"

We spoke a good deal more in this strain, and then a good deal about common friends; Torgnieff, Flaubert, Camille Pelletan, Theodore Duret; some living, some dead. Zola also talked about the realism of Russian novels, but said he unfortunately could only judge of them through translations. Before we parted I was convinced above all things of M. Zola's extreme sincerity. His great sensitiveness makes him see in everything nothing but what is disagreeable. Pope has described this morbid impressionability in some well-known lines, where he thanks Providence that mankind has not such a "fatal gift." M. Zola—

Is tremblingly alive all o'er,
To smart and agonize at every pore.

Upon vice M. Zola looks neither with pleasure nor aversion, but with passive indifference. It is the only thing his analysis reveals at the bottom of human nature. With his wonderful Italian faculty for imitative reproduction he is driven to paint what he sees—and he has the skill of the great artist, without the soul of the greatest. The realistic note he strikes one should never forget, is not French, but Italian. The essential characteristics of French literature are sobriety, balance, and delicacy; and all of these are wanting in M. Zola's works.

NEW MOSCOW ON THE RED SEA.

An Odessa correspondent writes as follows to the *Daily News*:—

For the past few days M. Aschinoff has been quietly staying at the Hotel de Crimee, in this city. He came here from Kief; but neither on his arrival nor since has the slightest official notice been taken of the Free Cossack. Nevertheless M. Aschinoff receives with easy affability any chance visitor who, through curiosity, may call upon him, and chats quiet unreservedly about the new Cossack Stanitza in Abyssinia, now called by its founder "New Moscow." M. Aschinoff is apparently a man of about 45 years of age, of medium stature, muscularly built, of a purely Little Russian cast of features, with clear grey eyes, and wearing a light-red beard and moustache. In his manners and address, however, there is an entire absence of enthusiasm or ambition for the future welfare and progress of the new colony. His manner, too, of replying to ordinary leading questions concerning the New Moscow gives one the impression of listening to a narrative learned by heart and frequently repeated. Notwithstanding Aschinoff's quiet and unostentatious manner there is an evident amount of idle bombast in his assertions. Asked as to what relations existed between the new colony and its neighbours, the Free Cossack replied that these relations were excellent, his neighbours were all friendly, but still he thought they would be all the better for an occasional application of the Cossack nagaika (whip). "Have you established," I asked, "a judicial and penal code for the government of the Stanitza?" "A penal code!" replied Aschinoff. "Oh yes; our penal code is the mat-nagaika" (the mother-whip). "But, if the nagaika fail?" "Well, then," said the chief, sighing wearily over his glass of tea and lemon, "there is always a spare piece of rope and a short shrift." A Russian colonel of dragoons, who was present out of curiosity, expressed himself as not unwilling to join the Stanitza as a volunteer, but not as a mere Cossack, and he further wished to know something about the rate of pay. "I must tell you squarely," said Aschinoff, "my regiments (!) are commanded by uryadniks (under officers). We do no want pompous soldier colonels, but men who shall be fathers to the regiments. If you join us, I will give you the command of a few sotnias of Abyssinians. As to pay, well there is no pay; my Cossacks, thanks be to God, do their best." There is a peculiar meaning in this expression of a Cossack doing his best. The Dragoon officer perfectly understood and elected to remain in his division. Concerning the exact geographical position of the New Moscow, M. Aschinoff was a little hazy, but he readily sketched something with a pencil on a small piece of paper, which looked as much like the skeleton chart of Australia as anything else. He said, however, that the colony was situated on the Gulf of Tezhour, and the nearest neighbouring native tribe was the Danikeli. It is reported that M. Aschinoff is about to be married, and does not intend to return to the New Moscow on the Red Sea.

A Paris telegram says:—A fine old priest—the Abbe Crozes—for many years chaplain of the condemned in the prison of La Roquette, has just died at an advanced age. He attended all the criminals who were led to the guillotine between 1860 and 1882, among them being La Pommerais, Avinain, Troppman, and Billoir. He used perhaps to show too much commiseration for criminals, and he did his best to save even Troppman from the knife. It was M. Crozes who always supplied the condemned with stimulants just before execution. While praying with the doomed wretches he made them drink a small glassful of black current cordial dashed with brandy. The Abbe lived in a miserable little lodging close to La Roquette, where he had collected together all sorts of souvenirs given to him by the fifty-one murderers whom he had conducted to the guillotine.

MR. STANHOPE ON THE ARMY.

The Secretary of State for War spoke upon the administration of the army at a public meeting held at Holloway on the 1st instant.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS.

Mr. Stanhope said he wanted to deal with a subject which had occupied much public attention—he meant the condition of the land defences. Public interest on the subject had indeed been most perplexing. During 1887 it was in the direction of diminishing expenditure; during 1888 it had with almost equal uniformity been exercised in favour of speedily remedying the defects in our existing system. He interpreted these apparent fluctuations to mean that the feeling of the people of England was that they wanted to be satisfied that they were getting value for their money; and the second thing was that they wanted to be assured that they were safe. He was glad to say that on both of these heads a satisfactory assurance could be given, and it could be established by unquestionable evidence that substantial progress was being made. This result had been largely due to the harmonious co-operation between the civil and military authorities. Great changes had taken place in the organization of the War Office. The changes so effected had not yet had time to produce their full effect. He looked with increasing expectation of encouraging results, to the amalgamation of the ordnance factories, and he was sure that the new system of inspection of warlike materials had fully justified its establishment. So also the inquiries of the Select Committee on the Army Estimates would strengthen the hands of the Secretary of State in dealing with some of the great questions. He wished to say this word of caution, that it must not be supposed for a moment that the reports of the Select Committee on the Army Estimates of the evidence given before that Committee tended only in the direction of economy.

DEFENCE OF FORTRESSES AND COALING-STATIONS.

With regard to what had been done, there was the armament of our fortresses and coaling-stations abroad and at home. They now contemplated an expenditure of three and a half millions, and their powers were being rapidly utilized. At every one of our principal fortresses steady improvement had already taken place, and was constantly taking place, and the greatest of the dangers that were pointed out had been minimized. Of course he did not deny it was utterly impossible to expect that work of that magnitude could be carried to a satisfactory conclusion without any hitch or delay; but this he could say, that everything that had tended in the past to create difficulty or delay had been probed to the bottom, and had been as far as possible remedied.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

The work of the last two years had also been to develope the means of procuring warlike materials by entrusting an increased proportion of them to private trade. So long ago as 1881-82 the total cost of the heavy guns that were produced in this country both for land and sea was £106,000, and only £9,000 of that amount was spent with the contractors. In 1885-86 the total cost of the heavy guns had risen to £256,000, and only £10,000 or 4 per cent. of the whole was given to Messrs. Armstrong, the only private firm employed. Now during the present year, although the whole amount he was going to mention would not have to be paid during the financial year, 1888-89, the total amount in order for the land and sea service, at the present time, amounted to no less than £1,000,000, and 56 per cent. of that amount was given to private traders. The whole of the warlike materials in order at the present time amounted to four millons, and half of that amont was put out to contract.

THE NEW RIFLE.

He wanted to call attention to the condition of the arms in the hands of our troops. Nobody, he thought, could doubt there could be no greater scandal than the fact that there should be in the hands of the brave defenders of our country arms upon which they could not rely. That had occupied the care of the Government very closely, and under the new inspection department a very careful examination had taken place, and was now taking place. A periodical examination had been instituted for the arms of the forces. He was able to say that now for the first time all the troops that were likely to be called out in case of a foreign expedition were armed with first-clas weapons. With regard to the rifle, he believed the Martini-Henry to be the best single-shooting arm in any army in Europe; but he did not deny that it was now necessary to replace that rifle, in the case of the army, at any rate, with a magazine rifle. The experiments with the new magazine rifle had now concluded. They had received reports from all parts, and all the trials showed that it was a weapon singularly adapted for the purposes of our army, and the result was that the pattern of the rifle had been finally settled. The Government had adopted the magazine rifle, and preparations for its manufacture upon a large scale had been carried on in anticipation; and before very long they hoped to be able to issue to the army a rifle which they believed was superior to any rifle now in course of manufacture by any foreign country whatever.

EXPLOSIVES, VOLUNTEERS, AND THE FEAR OF INVASION

The Government had also decided to make the machine-guns a portion of our field equipment. In the face of what other countries were doing, we required a high explosive, and he was glad to say that the Government now saw their way to the early introduction of a high explosive for the use of our big guns, the destructive effects of which were described to him as extraordinary. In referring to the steps which had been taken for the mobilization of the volunteers, he did not think they could rest satisfied unless they were able to say that so far as any human foresight could make it impossible no foreign invasion need be feared. Formerly there existed only the volunteer battalions, and there were no means of bringing them together into a complete body. Now they had formed them into brigades, and every volunteer regiment had assigned to it a definite place in the defence of the country. If any further powers should be necessary to utilize the services of the volunteers without interfering with their ordinary avocations, the Government would not hesitate to apply to Parliament to grant them.

EXTRAORDINARY MASONIC ESCAPADE.

An extraordinary affair has just occurred in Scotland. On Thursday, 25 ult., the Grand Lodge of Scotland held its quarterly meeting in the Freemason's Hall, Edinburgh, to consider among other business—"Expulsion of Brother William Edwards, and special censure of Brother J. O Fraser and William Roberton, office-bearers of the Lodge Celtic-No. 291." It appears that the offence of the brethren named was in admitting two ladies to a lodge meeting in May last, where they saw and heard a considerable portion of the proceedings while the lodge was "tyled in the Third Degree." The precise height and depth of the "brethren's" offence may be gathered from the minutes to be laid before the Grand Lodge. It seems that on the occasion of the Funeral Lodge held in Freemasons' Hall by Celtic, Edinburgh and Leith No. 291, on May 8 last, in memory of the late Brother Alexander Hay, two females were admitted to the inner approach to the organ loft, where they saw and heard, through the partially open glazed door, a considerable portion of the proceedings. The ladies being conducted while the lodge was tyled in the Third Degree. The ladies were so admitted by Brother William Edwards, Acting Past Master of the Lodge, who was called out of the hall at their request; and having previously possessed himself of the key of the door, he deliberately broke the tyling of the lodge, and placed the tyler inside along with the ladies, with instructions to attend to them. When the ceremony was nearly concluded, he returned to the organ loft and had the ladies removed. The committee have recommended that Brother Edwards be expelled from the Order.

AN ITALIAN VENDETTA IN NEW YORK.

New York is greatly excited over an Italian vendetta, which has made a great sensation throughout the Italian quarter. Carlo Quartararo stabbed Antonino Flacconeo a few nights ago under the glare of the electric lights in front of the Cooper Union Institute. The police investigation disclosed the fact that Flacconeo had been a marked man for some time among his countrymen. He was a member of a secret society called the Mafia. His offence was that he had given evidence to the police which resulted in the arrest of an Italian a few weeks ago for some petty crime. On this account his death was ordered by the society, which is an organization for the purposes of committing crime and protecting its perpetrators. Flacconeo, expecting his death, had made certain dispositions of his property. The police are gathering evidence against the society, and hope to break it up; but so complete is its system of terrorism in the Italian quarter that it is very difficult to obtain the necessary [illegible]

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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
DAVID JACKSON, Acting Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay August 2, 1888.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 567,000.
REST ..... „ 152,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
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DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
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INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.
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INDIAN JEWELLERS,

HAVE always on hand, Choice and Select Stock of Gold and Silver Jewellery; Bombay and Surat Sandal Wood and Inlaid Boxes; Indian and Chinese Curios; Benares Brass Ware; Indian Dhurries and Foolkaries, &c., &c. Largest Stock to select from.

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DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
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Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
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Set with fine large white best-cut Diamonds all over the back and head. Can also be worn in the hair..... Rs. 400 cash.

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Parrot on Spring—Pearls, Diamonds, and Ruby Eye. Can also be worn in the hair..... Rs. 220 cash.

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Gold Nest and Two Diamond Swallows. Can also be worn for the hair..... Rs. 225 cash.

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This is a very pretty and perfect model: Two Kittens playing with Pearl Ball on Gold Bar..... Rs. 300 cash.

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With Diamond Wings, Pink Pearl Body and Ruby Eyes..... Rs. 300 cash.

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"Just out" Diamond Chicken and Egg Shell. Can also be worn for the hair..... Rs. 245 cash.

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The "Maidenhair Fern," set with lovely Diamonds. Can also be worn for the hair..... Rs. 270 cash.

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Flying "Swallow." Set with fine white Diamond Brooch or Hair-pin Rs. 212 cash.

DIAMOND SPRAY BROOCHES—
Exquisite Reproductions from Nature. Set with Diamonds, or Diamonds and Pearls..... Rs. 162 to 360 cash.

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Handsome and Effective Designs, Perfect Specimens of High-class Work, Diamonds; Diamonds and Rubies; Diamonds and Pearls..... Rs. 100 to 315 cash.

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OF THE
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THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.
The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 per cent. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.
Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.
All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.
Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do „ 9 „ 20 „ „
The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

WALERS.
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.
For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual at least Rs. 1,000 in India.
Consignments of Tea, Rice, and Gunnies disposed of, at highest rates for cash.
Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.
The latest Indian papers on file.
All remittances to be made payable to, and letters addressed to, the

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on 19 June, 2017

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MANUFACTURERS OF ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES.

ALL WATCHES RUBY JEWELLED AND NO IMITATIONS.

THE ONLY ONES OF THIS STYLE ACTUALLY SOLD IN INDIA.

WATCHES FOR HORSEMEN.

NOTE.—The slow motion of ordinary Watches makes them very unsuitable for Riding or Sporting. The vibrations of balance wheels are affected, and causes irregularities or stops after short periods. To correct this supposed irremediable defect, we have manufactured "THE QUICK TRAIN" and QUICK BEAT" Watches for Horesemen, or any other rough wear, made of unequalled good materials, and the strongest reliable Time-keeper yet introduced. The size is small, and in keeping with the object in view. The Prices are the lowest possible consistent with an extra good quality—viz., Manufacturers' own Prices.

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9. MACHINE-MADE CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES ..... Rs. 15, 16-8, 18
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☞ Intending Buyers of really reliable Watches should send for our Illustrated Catalogue of First Class Watches before placing their orders.

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
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PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

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CURE FOR ALL DISCHARGES

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
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Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS,
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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

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WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE AND CAMPHOR PILLS.

FULL PARTICULARS.

These Pills are not an empirical medicine. Dr. Flemming was a celebrated Physician practising long in India, who specially prepared these Pills to meet the diseases peculiar to Anglo-Indians. They have stood the test of more than sixty years' use as a

MILD, SAFE, AND TONIC APERIENT FOR

DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINTS,
BILIOUS HEADACHES, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS and
LOW SPIRITS, FLATULENCE, and HEARTBURN,

and to supply the great need for a Pill to ward off

MALARIAL AND BILIOUS FEVERS.

The *rationale* of the cure is simply that the Pills are a combination of Quinine, Camphor, Vegetable Tonics, Laxatives, and Restoratives, so united as to produce a gentle aperient effect, acting on the liver and purifying the blood, having also the well-known beneficial effects of Quinine and Camphor upon the system, thus *giving tone, instead of causing the usual enervating after-effects* of aperient medicines. The Pills *contain no mercury or any injurious ingredient whatever.*

UNPROFESSIONAL USE OF QUININE.

Although experience has proved beyond question that Quinine is a medicine without an equal for many of the complaints peculiar to residents in hot climates, it is well known that the injudicious use of it (notably of the Sulphate) results in a chronic disordered state of the digestive system, manifested by unsteady hands and loss of power in the senses of hearing and sight. This unsatisfactory state of affairs need continue no longer, as by

DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE AND CAMPHOR PILLS

Quinine can be readily taken in scientific doses. Each Pill contains only a small quantity of the Sulphate, so that *persons of a delicate habit* can take them with absolute certainty of *freedom from the distressing results* (sickness, headache, &c.) which frequently attend the taking of Quinine in the ordinary (somewhat careless) manner. Those who in general are unable to bear even small quantities of Quinine if taken alone, need have no fear in the use of Dr. Flemming's Pills. The combination of other ingredients effectually prevents the nauseating after-effects which Quinine sometimes produces.

A DOUBLE BENEFIT,

i.e. the remedial action of Quinine on the blood and the cleansing of the stomach, is thereby secured.

These Pills *never fail* to act on the nervous system as a gentle stimulant (*entirely free from subsequent reaction or depression of its energies*), invigorating the whole body and exhilarating the mind.

The Pills are coated, and therefore easy to take; they are put up in securely-corked bottles, and will keep good for many years in any climate.

DOSES.

As a Dinner or Digestive Pill	One every day an hour before dinner.
As an Aperient	One, two, or three Pills occasionally at bed-time.
At first indication of Fever	One Pill twice a day.
After Fever	One Pill each night at bed-time.
For a Child (able to swallow Pills)	Half the Adult dose.

Prepared only by GEO. THOS. CONGREVE, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London, and sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d. To be obtained from the following Firms in India. Other Agents wanted.

CALCUTTA: Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Scott Thompson & Co.; Bathgate & Co. BOMBAY: Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; MADRAS: West & Co.; Barrie & Co. ALLAHABAD: Lyell & Co. LAHORE: Gillon & Co. ASSAM: Planters' Store Co. RANGOON: Medical Hall.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **THILUM.**
GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **HIPPACEA.**

TRADE MARKS
"THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquit Bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C., and 29, Lansdowne-road Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great success. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects 'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In Calcutta we have personally tested the value of 'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, 'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an emorocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken Knees 'Hippacea' is also a most excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As DR. WILSON has stated, "they are well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. 'Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praise; and the number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Carpoor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable prescriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor,

F. H. BOWDEN.
15 Armenian Street, Madras, and
43, King William Street, London, E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES, LTD.,
43, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
AND 15, ARMENIAN STREET, MADRAS.

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Year Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA "C.I.C" OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. White " Special Reserve, Extra Old

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find Beecham's Pills the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:
TAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
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BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.

ORDINARY GRAVITY.

Trade ▲ Mark

Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary.

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.

Trade ◆ Mark

Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT.

Trade ◆ Mark

Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

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